

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 17th December 1947.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Service Associations.

* 187 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the conditions on which recognition is accorded to Service Associations such as the Madras Secretariat Association and the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association;

(b) whether these associations are precluded from representing the grievances of its members and seeking redress;

(c) whether such representation of grievances is against Government Servants' Conduct Rules;

(d) if so, what is the source to which Government look for information to ascertain the contentment or discontent existing among their employees; and

(e) whether the Madras Secretariat Association has been threatened with disciplinary action for the alleged offence of leakage of information in the Press on the ballot of 'direct action' taken by the Association?

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“(a) பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் சமீபந்தமான 1938-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன்மீ 30-ஆயுள்ள ஜி.ஓ. நெ. 1116^a இங்கே இன்று சபை மேஜையின் மேல் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“(b) இல்லை.

“(c) இல்லை.

“(d) கேள்வி எழவில்லை.

“(e) ஆம்.”

[(a) A copy of G.O. No. 1116, Public (Services), dated 30th June 1938, is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) This does not arise.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.]

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know with reference to clause 3 in the Government Order placed on the table of the House, which says ‘Every Government employee of the

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same class must be eligible for membership of the association, what is meant by the same class; is it a class or category or grade? "

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ அதைப் பற்றி தனி கேள்வி போட்டால் பிறகு தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are the Government aware that associations of public servants are also registered under the Trade Unions Act in the United Kingdom as well as in the neighbouring island of Ceylon? ”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ எனக்குத் தெரியாது.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are Government aware that except when having a political objective or for lending support to workers outside the public service, recognition cannot be withdrawn if the strike is in relation to objects affecting public servants? ”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ இல்லை.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I take it whether the public servants if they strike to further their own interest Government are not justified in withdrawing recognition of their Association? ”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ கவரன் மெண்டு நடப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமாக நடக்கவேண்டுமோ அதற்குச் சரியாக அவர்கள் நடக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு விரோதமாக நடந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கப்படும்.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether there are any rules—I do not see anything here in the paper laid on the table of the House—to say, under what circumstances Government will be forced to withdraw recognition of the Association? ”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ அவர்களுடைய நடவடிக்கைகளிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether there is any proposal to establish councils on the model of the Whitley Councils with regard to public services? ”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ இல்லை.”

Ban on 'Swarajya Geethamulu'.

* 188 Q.—**SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ban on 'Swarajya Geethamulu' by Sri Garimella Satyanarayana has been removed; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to remove the ban on those popular ballads?

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THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“(a) இல்லை.”

“(b) ஆம்.”

[(a) *The answer is in the negative.*

(b) *Yes.*]

Police jurisdiction for the Perambur extensions.

* 189 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) under the jurisdiction of which Police station the Perambur extensions, north of the railway line, are situated;

(b) what the present arrangements are for proper Police patrol and protection for the Perambur extensions, north of the railway line, at night and during day time;

(c) whether there have been cases of house-breaking, thefts and dacoities in the area recently and during the last four months;

(d) whether such cases have increased recently and whether the Civic Association in the locality or the citizens have asked the Government or the Police Commissioner for the establishment of a Police outpost in the area;

(e) whether there have been any complaints made to the Government of late that the citizens have to wander from one Police station to another, each pleading want of jurisdiction; and

(f) whether the Government will consider whether there is any need for a Police outpost in the locality immediately?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“(a) The portion east of Madhavaram High Road is in the jurisdiction of Vyasarpadi Police station and the rest in the jurisdiction of the Sembiam Police station.

“(b) Night and day patrols are sent to the area.

“(c) There have been 4 house-breakings, 10 thefts and 1 robbery. There were no dacoities.

“(d) The crime is normal except for house-breaking. Petitions for opening an outpost in the area were received by the Commissioner of Police.

“(e) No. The Commissioner of Police has reported that the Sembiam Station Police, who are nearest to this locality, have always been helpful to the residents.

“(f) It is considered that there is no need for a separate outpost in the locality. It is proposed to take up the question of adding the entire area to the Sembiam Police station limits to achieve better control over criminals.”

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—“Are Government aware that when complaints were taken to the Sembiam Police station with

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regard to robberies and thefts, the Police refused to accept them as they said the Vyasarpadi station alone had jurisdiction and not Sembiam Police station."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will ask the Commissioner of Police whether the facts as stated are correct."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know why Government could not get the full information in view of the fact that the question was given notice of some time back and as there is a specific complaint therein? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer is as full as we can obtain from the officers concerned."

"Harleys' Bildaword" Prize Competition.

* 190 Q.—ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to notices regarding "Harley's Bildaword" Prize Competition; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to take early steps to put a stop to this new form of gambling?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The Government are enquiring into the matter."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I hand over a copy of the notice regarding 'Harley's Bildaword' to the Hon. Minister? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" You need not tell me; you can hand it over."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Even outside the House you can hand it over."

(The copy of the notice was handed over to the Hon. Minister.)

Selling price of rice in a ration shop at Poonamallee.

* 191 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 25th October 1947 the Taluk Supply Officer and Firka Supply Officer, Poonamallee, visited No. 6 ration shop in Poonamallee Cantonment and found that the rice was sold at Re. 0-8-0 per measure instead of at Re. 0-7-5;

(b) what action was taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government are aware that similar black-marketing is going on in several ration shops; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take drastic action in this case?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) A notice has been issued to the retailer to show cause why his authorization should not be cancelled and his security deposit forfeited to Government. Orders will be passed on receipt of his explanation.

“(c) The Collector of Chingleput has reported that complaints of blackmarketing have come to his notice in certain other ration shops in his district.

“(d) The Collector has already taken action in some cases. As the penalties levies in some of the cases reported are not deterrent, the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) has issued necessary instructions to the Collector.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Are the Government confident that there will be no blackmarketing after the present increase in the price of rice?”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“It is too much for anybody to say.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“It is too early to say that.”

Buildings purchased from the military authorities at Vizagapatam.

* 192 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what materials and buildings were purchased by the Government from the military authorities at Vizagapatam and at what cost;

(b) for what purposes the Government propose to use them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to use the buildings for having an Aeronautical and Naval Engineering College?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) The Government propose to purchase the Military Dairy Farm at Vizagapatam for a price of Rs. 1 lakh for the opening of a Dairy Farm by the Veterinary department and four military sheds in King George Hospital compound, Vizagapatam, for a price of Rs. 1,560 for providing additional accommodation for the hostel students of the Andhra Medical College.

The Government are also negotiating with the Director-General of Disposals, New Delhi, on behalf of the Vizagapatam Municipality for the purchase of the Gosthani Water-supply Installations near Vizagapatam.

It is also proposed to purchase selected items of iron and steel materials available for disposal in the Engineering Park, Vizagapatam, to meet the urgent requirements of ‘Grow More Food,’ Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.

“(c) No, Sir.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Director-General of Disposals has been asked not to dispose of the Dairy Farm while the negotiations are going on with the Provincial Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, that has been done."

Homeless people of the Madras City.

* 193 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a very large number of the poor people of Madras City are without homes and are huddled on pavements and streets;

(b) whether the Government have made any estimate, even approximately, of the number of such people;

(c) if so, the number; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Government to find dwelling places for them?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) The Government have not made any estimate of the houseless poor in the City. According to the census taken by the Ladden Committee appointed by the Corporation of Madras the number of houseless poor in the City was 10,748 in 1933. At the present time it may be about a lakh.

" (d) The Corporation of Madras are running three beggar homes with a total accommodation for 650 persons. The Government have not so far taken steps to find dwelling places for the poor. The Provincial Housing Committee appointed by the Government are considering this question also and such action as is considered necessary will be taken on receipt of their recommendations."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know why the Municipal Corporation is allowed to waste money on celebrating birthday and presentation of addresses and other similar things, while one lakh of people are going about without homes? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I believe this has no bearing on this question."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Why is it that money is allowed to be wasted by the Corporation while it could be used for building homes for the poor? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" If you would have sambhar it does not mean you should not have buttermilk."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Will Government take steps to see that the poor are not only housed but that a direction is given to Madras Corporation to provide suitable homes for the poor? "

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ I believe primarily the housing of the poor in any part of a particular area or town or village is the responsibility of the local body concerned and also of the beneficent public living in that area. So far as Madras City is concerned, various things have been done, are being done and will be done. Last year I made an inspection of the Rayapuram area and I suggested the building of a dormitory at cheap cost so that the houseless poor may have a temporary abode for sleeping at night. Further the Housing Committee is going into the matter and Government will take action on receipt of their recommendations.”

Jay walking in Sembiam area.

* 194 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether any people were arrested and prosecuted for jay walking in the Sembiam area, recently incorporated with the Madras Corporation;

(b) if so, how many prosecutions for the alleged offence have been made since the last four months and what are the sentences given by the Magistrate, in each case and who were accused in each case;

(c) whether there are foot-paths in the area for the pedestrians to walk avoiding the roads;

(d) whether there have been any complaint of rudeness by the Police and vexatious prosecution;

(e) whether the Government will have any scheme under consideration to stop prosecutions for such alleged offences in the said area pending construction of foot-paths; and

(f) in the meanwhile whether the Government propose to refund any fines imposed?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ (a) & (b) Recently 283 jay walkers on the Paper Mills Road, Sembiam, were prosecuted. The fines imposed were Re. 1 in most cases and Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 in other cases. The offenders belonged to all classes.

“ (c) Yes. There are pavements on either side of the road.

“ (d) No.

“ (e) & (f) Do not arise as pavements already exist. Warnings are given in general and only those pedestrians who persist are charged.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I request the Government to ask the Police to satisfy themselves first that the footpaths are in a fit state for people to walk before they prosecute them? ”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ I would ask the hon. Member to try to experiment it himself.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I have tried, but only I have not been prosecuted.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Opinions on matters like this differ according to feelings and temperaments and change with persons.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are Government aware that footpaths in the city are only footpaths in name and they are not kept either in a sanitary condition or in a fit state, especially during the rainy season? ”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ I may agree they are not in an ideal condition; some are bad, some are indifferent and some others are in a tolerably good condition.”

Welfare unions started by the planters of the Anamalais and the Nilgiris.

* 195 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Welfare Unions started by the Planters in Anamalais and Nilgiris have been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act; and

(b) whether the Government are satisfied that these Welfare Unions organized by the planters are genuine, bona fide voluntary organizations of the plantation workers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Industries) :—“ (a) The following three unions of workers in plantations have been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act :—

(1) The Estate Staffs Union of South India, Glenview, Coonoor, of which Sri N. S. Varadachari, M.L.A., is the President.

(2) The Nilgiris District Estates Workers' Union, Ootacamund, of which Sri R. Raman Nair is the President.

(3) The South India Planters' Labour Union, Valparai, of which Sri P. M. Sheriff is the President.

There is no information whether any of these three unions is a welfare union started by Planters in Anamalais and the Nilgiris.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Have the Government issued instructions to the registering authority that before a trade union for a group of workers is registered, that authority should satisfy itself whether there is already a trade union, as otherwise the registration would lead to rivalry between the unions? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

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Scales of pay of Telugu and Sanskrit Pandits.

* 196 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay of Telugu and Sanskrit Pandits working in the middle and secondary schools;

(b) when they were revised;

(c) whether the Government are aware that some municipalities have not been paying salaries according to the revised scales; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to direct such municipalities to pay the salaries according to the revised scales from the date from which they are due?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member's question refers to pay of pandits in secondary schools under district boards and municipalities (and not to those in Government service). The revised scales of pay fixed for pandits in district boards and municipalities are :—

L.T. Grade, Rs. 70—5—140.

First Grade, Rs. 60—4—100—5—130.

Second Grade, Rs. 40—1½—70.

The posts of pandits in middle schools will be in Grade II. The existing incumbents who do not possess the qualifications now prescribed for Grades I and II will be eligible for the scale of Rs. 60—4—100 if they had been in the scale of Rs. 45—2½—75 and for the scale of Rs. 40—1—60 if they had been in the scale of Rs. 30—2½—50. When the second grade pandits are entrusted with teaching work in the higher forms they are eligible to draw an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

“(b) Orders fixing the revised scales of pay were passed in May 1947 but the scales were given retrospective effect from 1st January 1947.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Necessary instructions have been issued in the matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“If the Municipalities plead poverty, may I know what is the attitude the Government are going to take?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“There is no question of pleading poverty. They must pay.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“The Government say they must pay increased salaries and the local bodies have no funds to pay. Are the Government aware that some of the municipalities have not paid increased salaries?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“It has not been brought to the notice of the Government

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that any municipality has not paid revised scale of salaries, except in the case of pandits, which was due to a misunderstanding because the salaries were under revision. Instructions have been issued that they must give effect to the scales which have already been recommended."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If a municipality or local body pleads poverty, will the Government make good the deficit caused by the increase of salaries?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" If that happens, it is open to the municipalities to increase their fees."

Uncultivated lands in the South Kanara district.

* 197 Q.—SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM (on behalf of Sri D. Manjappa Hegde) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of acres of cultivable land remaining uncultivated in the South Kanara district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the major portion of the uncultivated lands is found in the interior parts of the district; and

(c) what steps are taken to bring such uncultivated lands under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) There are nearly 299,368 acres of cultivable land uncultivated in the South Kanara district.

" (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (c) The Government have thrown open all waste lands for temporary cultivation under the Grow More Food Campaign. The cultivation is free of assessment and this exemption has been continued up to the end of fasli 1357 (30th June 1948). In certain areas, concessional rates of water-cess have also been sanctioned. Other concessions such as grant of loans on liberal terms, subsidies for sinking wells and tanks and repairing old wells and tanks, subsidised distribution of seeds and manures are also made to enable ryots to increase production of food crops by bringing more lands under cultivation. A major portion of these lands is at the foot of the Western Ghat where malaria is rampant. People generally refrain from settling in these parts on account of malaria. Recently a Malaria Research Station has been formed by the Government of India at Mundaje village, Puttur taluk, for the benefit of areca growers. It is hoped that the major portion of the uncultivated lands in the ghat regions of Puttur taluk will be brought under cultivation when malaria control measures are undertaken. The question of starting a land colonisation scheme near Bethangady, Puttur taluk, is also under consideration."

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Manurial value of paddy husk.

* 198 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any research has been made into the manurial value of paddy husk and groundnut shell, both raw and burnt;

(b) if so, for what crops will they be useful as manure; and

(c) if no research has been done, whether the Government propose to have any research work done?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) to (c) Manurial trials conducted by the Agricultural Department with groundnut husk and analyses of both raw and burnt groundnut shell as well as paddy husk have proved that they are not useful as manure as their manurial value is negligible. A report submitted from the Director of Agriculture in the matter is placed on the table of the House.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.

II.—GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib has asked for a half-hour debate on the subject of Question No. 187, namely, recognition of Service Associations. Can it be taken up at the end of the day?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“I am afraid, Sir, a debate on this question is very untimely to say the least when the Government and the Associations are in the middle of a fight and the Associations are negotiating for withdrawing the strike. I do not know whether it is to the advantage of the services themselves that this matter should be debated in the House. I am afraid, Sir, I have to oppose it.”

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“I feel, Sir, that this discussion instead of marring the chances of a compromise between the Government and the services will certainly enhance the chances of compromise. That is my feeling. It is entirely in your hands Mr. President, because under Rule 14, the discretion is vested in you. I submit it is better we have a discussion.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“I leave it entirely to you, Sir, because it is a matter where we are in the midst of negotiations and it is a question whether it is worthwhile having a discussion in this House. It will complicate matters and perhaps postpone the decision further. It will not serve the purpose for which it is meant.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Sir, it is a matter entirely in your discretion, but I should like to point out that what ought to determine the exercise of your discretion is the matter of public interest. Generally half-hour debates are allowed if answers

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to questions are not satisfactory. Considering as the Hon. the Leader of the House has said that the matter is in a very delicate stage any discussion on it might spoil any arrangements that might be come to. I plead with you, Sir, and respectfully submit to you that it would not be in the public interest to have such a debate."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I quite agree with the Government. My own feeling is that this is so important a matter that we ought not to jeopardise any chance of settlement between the Government and the Association. If matters come to such a pass that the distinction and the differences are clear-cut that there is no chance of any compromise or any settlement, then of course it will be open to hon. Members to take up the matter and take any attitude they like. But at this stage I feel that all the members must help both sides to come together. I therefore think it is not advisable to have a half-hour debate on this question."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE STRIKE OF NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the same hon. Member. The motion reads :

' I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the strike of the Non-Gazetted officers of this Province.'

Under rule 37 (iv) of the rules, the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given. I find in the agenda paper there is a resolution in the name of Sri Suryanarayana Rao recommending to the Government the appointment of a Committee on the lines of the Central Pay Commission for going into the various grievances of the Non-Gazetted Officers. In fact what I could gather from the discussions going on is that the demand of the President of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association is also for a committee of this sort. That resolution is now before the House and it will shortly come up for discussion in the course of the day. Therefore I do not think it is necessary to admit this adjournment motion."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I make one statement? My adjournment motion is with reference to the strike"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" My ruling has been given. The strike is only one of the incidents of the demand. They demanded certain things and because the Government were not willing to give the allowances they wanted, they have struck. When the resolution is before the House the hon. Member can refer to anything he likes and bring in the strike also in his remarks."

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IV.—BILLS.

A. NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS ANIMAL SACRIFICES ABOLITION BILL, 1947.

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Madras Animal Sacrifices Abolition Bill, 1947. Sir, it would have been convenient if copies of the Bill had been supplied to hon. Members.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“This is only asking for leave to introduce the Bill. Unless the Government oppose it, the Bill is merely introduced. The stage for discussion arises when the Bill is actually taken up for second reading.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“Is the Government opposing the Bill?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“No, Sir.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I take it that there are other people besides the Government to discuss this Bill?”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“On a previous occasion I suggested to the Government that even in the stage of introduction copies of the Bill may be made available to the Members. I find it has not been done. The hon. Member came and saw me and wanted permission to tell the House what the Bill is about. He is now telling hon. Members about it.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I have no objection, Sir.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“I will only make a short statement, Sir, on what is contained in the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons I have mentioned that the general feeling among the Hindu community of this Presidency has been steadily growing in favour of the abolition of animal sacrifices.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“There is a long agenda. I hope the hon. Member will be as short as possible.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“I will not take more than five minutes. In many places the practice of sacrifices has been abolished by local public opinion. The practice has been completely stopped in the neighbouring State of Travancore. The time has come for the law of the land to keep pace with public opinion. For these reasons the Bill is introduced with the object of prohibiting animal sacrifices in connection with Hindu temples. No doubt the practice has been growing steadily less in recent years. I am sure hon. Members from their personal experience know of many instances where this custom has been stopped in villages. I know of one village in Tinnevely district where the practice of sacrificing a lamb in the temple existed until 10 years ago. But public opinion turned in the village, turned so much against it that the temple authorities stopped this practice. The

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religious requirements were satisfied by the sacrifice of a pumpkin in the place of the lamb and no evil has resulted by the change.

11.30 a.m. In the Bill, the main operative clause is that 'No person shall sacrifice any animal inside any temple or its precincts.' In a village near Koilpatti, the usual custom for many number of years was to sacrifice a lamb in front of the temple car before it was drawn. But public opinion in the village began to insist that the temple authorities should stop this sacrifice. The persons who used to pull the temple car however said that they would not do their usual work if this custom came to an end. With a view to prevent such a situation I have provided in the Bill that 'No person shall officiate, perform or otherwise serve in the sacrifice of any animal in any temple or its precincts, or shall offer to officiate or serve in any such sacrifice'. As for the penalty clause, I have provided that if the offence was committed while the person was a servant in the temple or the holder of a service in the temple for which he receives emoluments or perquisites, he shall be punished with simple imprisonment not exceeding three months and with fine not exceeding three hundred rupees or with both. The reason for introducing a clause of this nature is that the continuance of the practice is due to the demand of the persons who officiate at such sacrifices.

"With these words, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government's idea is that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. But that will arise only after the Bill is published in the Gazette."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"None of us want to speak on the Bill. We have not yet got a copy of the Bill and I do not know how we can discuss it at all."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The Hon. Leader of the House himself speaks in that strain. The Bill must have come up before the Party."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"We all know what the hon. Mover wants. But we would like to know how he is going to frame the Bill that he proposes to introduce. The motion is only for leave to introduce, and therefore there can be very little discussion."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I will, just read to the House the relevant rules on the subject:—

'Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give 15 days' notice of his intention and shall together with the notice submit to the Secretary a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.'

If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.

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If such a motion is agreed to, the Bill shall be deemed to have been introduced.

As soon as may be after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, the Bill shall be published in the Gazette.

No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.'

So the position is that if a Member wants to introduce a Bill, it is left to him to explain the Bill. It is not incumbent on the President or the office to supply copies to the Members at this stage. Afterwards, the Bill will be published in the Gazette and there will be discussion.

'At any time after the expiry of six days from the publication of a Bill in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Chamber; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon.

On such motion, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.'

So discussion is not needed now."

The motion for leave to introduce was put and carried.

(2) THE MADRAS WAKFS BILL, 1947.

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I move for leave to introduce the Madras Wakfs Bill, 1947.

" It is with the greatest regret that one notes that the wakfs in the Province of Madras have generally been mismanaged and their income sometimes misappropriated. The wakf property in many instances has been alienated or adversely held by trespassers or has been subjected to long drawn and wasteful litigation. The selfish and self-centred Muthawallis do not generally maintain even an apology of an account of the receipts and disbursements in respect of the wakfs in their charge. Although the enactments in force regarding the Muslim wakfs cast a responsibility on the

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Muthawalli to keep a true and faithful account of such receipts and disbursements, yet they do not provide for a proper machinery to enforce the duties cast on the Muthawallis. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that in many cases, wakfs property has unfortunately come to be treated as alienable and heritable private property of the Muthawalli.

"The Bill seeks to remedy these defects by the establishment of a Board which is to be an elected one representing all kinds of interests. The Bill provides for the requisition of wakfs (section 32). Every Muthawalli is obliged to submit audited statement of accounts of the wakfs in his charge to the Board for scrutiny (section 36) and all sums found to be due, on any account whatever are made recoverable as a public demand (section 39). Even the wakf-al-aulad is brought under the supervision of the Board though not in the manner as a public wakf. The Board is authorized to remove and appoint Muthawallis (sections 61 and 29). The Durgas and makbiras as defined in the Bill brought under the supervision and control of the Board (sections 46 and 47). The Act seeks to create a wakf fund (section 49) which may be applied, amongst other things, for the maintenance of schools, hospitals, rest-houses, etc. (section 50). The Board in its turn is subject to the supervision of the Local Government sections 52 to 54). Procedure in respect of Judicial proceedings is provided for in sections 56 to 64.

"The Bill does not, however, interfere with the succession of Muthawallis except in the case of the Prince of Arcot's Endowments. The Prince of Arcot Endowments have, ever since the passing of Madras Act II of 1923, been governed by the said Act. This 1923 Act which shuts out the jurisdiction of Courts and bars all suits against the Muthawalli is rightly sought to be repealed. These endowments having been created by the Nawabs in their capacities as Nawabs, no one child has superior claims to the management thereof. In the circumstances the management of these wakfs is sought to be vested in a representative body as provided for in section 76. The Act contains special provisions in respect of the Prince of Arcot's Endowments in sections 76 to 80."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"The Government have no objection."

The motion for leave to introduce was put and carried.

B. RESOLUTIONS.

(1) CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT INDIAN CONSTITUTION BILL BY THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE—cont.

*DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar commended the resolution in an eloquent and effective speech. He regretted that a nominated member had to move the resolution. I should like to mention that there is no difference at all from a constitutional point of view between an elected member and a nominated member. The only way of getting into the Council is by either election or nomination. All

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of us represent the general public. It may be that some have voted against me and some in my favour. It does not mean that I represent only those who voted for me. It does not also mean that I represent only the Indian Christians. I represent everybody."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not labour that point."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"He made a long speech in which he cast some reflection on the non-official members in not having moved such a resolution. Therefore, it is, that I say, that there is no difference between an elected and a nominated member from a constitutional point of view. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, though a nominated member is an ornament to this Council, I want him to know the correct constitutional position, Sir. I do not support the resolution.

"Dr. Lakshmanaswami's speech went far beyond the scope of the resolution. He wanted that the constitution-making should be postponed till the country settled down. He also said that it should be delayed for two years, so that public opinion might be gathered on the merits of the various provisions in the Bill. I do not at all agree with him. If you analyse the resolution, you find that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar wants this House, the other House, and all the other provincial legislatures to have an opportunity to express their views. The expression of opinion of this House can only be in the form of a resolution. Otherwise, it will only be expressions of individual opinion by various members constituting this House. No law prevents us from moving any resolution. Any member can move a resolution either supporting or opposing the draft Constitution Bill or suggesting amendments to it. As a matter of fact, no resolution on this subject has yet been brought forward. So, it is open to any member of the House to move a resolution on an important matter concerning the constitution of this country. The resolution also says that constitution-making must wait till we express our opinion, and that a date may be fixed. In my opinion, there should not at all be any delay in passing this Constitution Bill. According to me, there are only two very important matters concerning the framing of a constitution for this country. The first is that we must have a strong Central Government. If this country is to take its rightful place among the nations of the world as a strong power or as the strongest power in Asia, if this country is to ward off aggression, if this country is to put down civil commotion and to successfully set itself against separatist tendencies, we must have a strong, powerful Centre. The division of the country has enabled us to have a very strong and powerful Centre. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar doubted the wisdom of having a strong Centre and weak provinces. A strong Centre does not mean a weak province. Therefore, in my opinion, the one essential condition in constitution-making must be to see that there is a very strong and powerful Centre.

"The next thing, Sir, with regard to the making of the constitution, which I suggest as a student of Constitutional Law,

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is that any constitution that is to be framed, ought to have two characteristics, namely, certainty and flexibility. A living law must have these two characteristics. If any constitution is to serve the present generation and also the future generation, it ought to possess the characteristics of certainty and flexibility and I am sure that this principle will be borne in mind by those who are shaping the constitution of this country.

"Sir, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar suggested that our opinion should be elicited first before the constitution is finally adopted. He perhaps ignores the fact that our representatives are also sitting in the Constituent Assembly and of which we are proud."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"No representative from this House."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Perhaps, no representatives directly from this House, Sir. But as a matter of fact, any resolution that is passed by the Congress High Command will certainly pass through this House, and through the other House as well. Therefore, any resolution which is against the wishes of the Congress High Command and which they would not approve will not go through this House. Therefore, there is no point in urging that the opinion of this House should prevail on the constitution-making body. Anyhow, Sir, we have got very eminent jurists from Madras in the Constituent Assembly, who are taking part in the shaping of the constitution and we are legitimately proud of the part played by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. I think we can trust our representatives from the South to express our opinion in the drafting of the constitution. Therefore, Sir, to say that the framing of the constitution must be adjourned *sine die* or postponed for two years or more, is in my opinion, not in the interests of the country as a whole. I think that we should trust the people now engaged in the framing of the constitution, but nothing prevents us from passing a resolution on any matter, on which we should like to draw their attention.

"Sir, as a matter of fact, every point urged by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, the mover of this Resolution, has been urged on the Constituent Assembly by the members present there, and in fact when I listened to his speech the other day and compared it to that of a Member of the Constituent Assembly I thought that they were voicing forth exactly the same point of view. Every point of view has been expressed. Therefore, I think we should not be a party to any delay in the shaping of a constitution for India, the essential requisite of which is to have a stable and strong Government for our country. I, therefore, oppose this resolution. Sir."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I join in the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend Dr. V. K. John. No doubt, the resolution of Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is well-intentioned, but our immediate objective is to have a full-fledged constitution for the Dominion of India and other things can certainly wait. As stated by Dr. John, we have got the best

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brains and intellects of our country gathered in Delhi, who are hammering out this constitution. We have got the noblest sons of India assembled there and all sections of opinion are also represented. So far as this Province is concerned, we have sent the best people as our representatives and people belonging to all sections of political opinion in this Province have also been sent there. The Congress is represented, independent opinion is represented by Sri Ailadi Krishnaswami Ayyar and by Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and others, and the ex-Justice Party opinion is represented in the person of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar. (Interruption.) Sir, I do not want to enter into any discussion on this subject, as to what party Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar represents, but all I wish to state is that all public and political opinions prevailing in this Province and represented in the Constituent Assembly and I daresay that every section of political opinion has received the hearing of those in charge of the framing of the constitution and their opinion will surely be considered by them, and the constitution that will be framed will be a model constitution for the Province to adopt. I do not think that there will be anybody in this House or outside who will take exception to the model constitution that will be framed by the Constituent Assembly.

“Well Sir, if the procedure which my hon. Friend Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar suggests in his resolution is to be adopted, it will very much delay the framing of the constitution. It is a very dilatory procedure and it will take a long time before the Constituent Assembly could obtain the views of the various Legislatures. There are some Provinces where there are bi-cameral legislatures and if the opinions of both Houses are to be obtained, it will mean delay. Even in this House, there are different points of view that have been expressed on several occasions and it is impossible to obtain a unanimous opinion on any single question. So, discussions will take place for a number of days without reaching an ultimate unanimous opinion. Different Provinces may express different opinions on a particular point—and there may be local differences within a Province itself—and supposing all these different points of view are to be placed before the Constituent Assembly, I wonder how the Constituent Assembly or the Constitution-making body could consider these divergent opinions and come to an agreement with regard to the nature of the constitution that is to be framed for the Provinces or for the country as a whole. I think, Sir, there will be more confusion if such a method as propounded by my hon. Friend is adopted and as I said at the beginning, our immediate objective is to have a constitution framed for the whole of the country and for the Provinces at the earliest possible moment. Afterwards, if there is any lacuna or defect in that constitution, which will easily be found out in the actual working of it, then we can have it rectified later on. I think, Sir, that the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is not conducive to the best interests of India and in

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order that we may have peace and contentment in our country, it is absolutely necessary that the constitution must be proceeded with and enacted as soon as possible."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. Unfortunately, I was not present in this House, when this resolution was moved to hear the speech of the hon. Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. However, the resolution is sufficiently expressive and I oppose this resolution for the same reason that my hon. Friend Dr. V. K. John has opposed it. Already the Constituent Assembly has been adjourned and the drafting of the constitution has been postponed till the next sitting of the Assembly in April. Let us not add to the delay by passing a resolution of this kind. The drafting of the constitution is a most urgent matter and it has already been delayed on account of the various incidents and situations that have taken place in North India from time to time. It cannot be delayed any longer and let us not add to that delay by asking that the draft Constitution Bill may be sent to Provincial Legislatures for expressing their opinions on it. It is no doubt true that Provincial Legislatures must discuss it, and both Houses in the Provinces wherever there are bi-cameral legislatures will have to consider it; but it will take a very long time for us to send our opinions to the Constituent Assembly.

" Moreover, Sir, I should like to remind the House, that we in this House have no right to send a representative to the Constituent Assembly. We cannot even record a note to any member of the Constituent Assembly. That is the constitution of our House. Then why should we claim a right to express our opinion on the draft constitution for the country?

" Sir, I have my grievances also with regard to the drafting of this constitution. I have always held that the Provincial Legislatures must be single-chamber legislatures. There is no need to have bi-cameral legislatures in the Provinces. Unfortunately, some representatives from Madras,—I understand from the papers, although no doubt we cannot place much reliance on news appearing in newspapers,—have expressed their views before the Constituent Assembly, that there should be a double-chamber legislature in this Province."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am sure you would like to express that opinion at least."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, my opinion is that the Madras Legislature must be only a single-chamber legislature. There is no need for us to have a bi-cameral legislature. Bi-lingual legislatures will come when the Province is divided into linguistic Provinces. Sir, we can express our opinion on that point in discussing this resolution. We can very well say that we members of the Madras Legislative Council, have no desire to have a double-chamber legislature in this Province, and we can communicate this to the Constituent Assembly and

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if inspite of that, the Constituent Assembly should draft a constitution providing for a double-chamber for Madras, then, as my hon. Friend from Bellary just now said, we can have these lacunae amended or modified at a future date. Nothing will be lost thereby. The urgent matter now is that we should have a constitution immediately brought into force. We are now functioning under the Government of India Act, 1935. Let us not function for a very long time under that Act. Let us have our own Constitution Act and let us function as a legislature under a free constitution, as passed by the Constituent Assembly. As Dr. V. K. John has expressed, I wish also to express that the Centre must be a strong Government. There must be a strong Central Government and the existence of such a strong Central Government is not in any way derogatory to a free Provincial Government. Of course we may desire to be a free Provincial Government; but our freedom will be governed by a strong Central Government also, and we must agree to it. No doubt our friends the Dravidistanites and the Moplahstanites, may make a grouse against me when I say that there ought to be a strong Central Government, but in any case, there must be, as I said, a strong Central Government. We have seen during the period of the Interim Government, what a weak Central Government can do, how they were not able to do anything in the face of danger. So, there is every need for a strong Central Government to be set up and there is also need that the constitution must become law at an early date, and that it must replace the existing Government of India Act of 1935. Sir, I oppose this resolution."

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noon.

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, my point is this: it is not a question of drafting the constitution; the real question is, what are the powers that the Provincial Government should have and what are the powers that the Central Government should have. Take, for example, the question of finance. I ask, do you want the income-tax to go to you, a portion of it at least, or do you want the entire thing to go to Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar? (Interruption.) My friend was referring to the framers of the constitution, Sri Alladi, Sri Gopalaswami Ayyangar and others, who are all forging the constitution now at Delhi. That is why I refer to them. I say, the real question is, how far are we entitled to the income-tax, what is our share and how much of it will go to the Central Government. It is not a question of drafting; they are going to draft the constitution according as you dictate; and what is it that you dictate to them? What is that you want them to draft, and what are the powers of taxation that you want to have? Will the General Sales Tax continue to be with you, or will it go to the Central Government hereafter? Are you prepared to surrender all your sales tax revenues to the Central Government, and are you prepared to take a portion of the Army budget? All these things must be settled; therefore I say the question is not only of drafting, but it is a question as to whom such and such a tax should belong, and how are these taxes to be built up for the Central Government and for the Provincial Government. You

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know where the finances come from and what kind of constitution is being framed now. That is why I ask the plain question whether you have considered all these various points. Have you thought over it; have you fought for the allocation of particular taxes to the Provinces in order to make them progressive and developing? I find it is only agricultural revenues that are to be left with you to be dealt with as you like. First of all, constitution-making started with three things, viz., foreign affairs, defence and communications all over the country, and also the finances to be raised which may be necessary for those purposes. But afterwards there has been a withdrawal from that position and they said: 'No, we are going to go further than these three things.' So far as the Indian States are concerned, they surrender only their powers with regard to these three subjects. So, with regard to the Provincial Legislature, do you want to go further than the Indian States themselves and surrender all your powers of finance, all your nation-building theories and even trade and commerce to the Central Government and be shackled by them? Are you going to be independent units of the Federation subject to the three main subjects I have mentioned or are you going to be saddled with foreign policy, the army, the navy and the air force? These things of course are Central subjects, there is no doubt or question about it and nobody also disputes it. But the real question is, what about the other subjects such as trade and commerce? Agricultural income alone is going to be left to the Provincial Government—that is my information. That is, if true, a very serious thing and you must say whether you are going to be parties to the surrendering of your powers. What are you going to do? Are you going to have empty boxes here? Have you given your representatives on the Central Government or on the Constituent Assembly a mandate that you will not surrender any of your present revenue sources? I know there is not much use my speaking in this House; we know what this Government will do; it will go on in its own way; it is the tail of a head which is at Delhi, and this tail is not a rebellious tail either—it is a tail which cannot do anything in connexion with the N.G.Os. strike—it is an 'adiyen' (அடியேன்) tail. I know that. But still I will be failing in my duty if I do not say now that it is not a question of drafting, that it is really a question of allocation of finances between the Central and Provincial Governments—of what your powers are going to be with regard to the trade and commerce of this Province? When we are dealing with such a vital problem, there is no use sitting quiet. There is a Central Act now which says that the Central subjects are foreign affairs, communications and defence, and the finances relating to them. These are Central subjects, and nobody disputes it. That is also what the Indian States have agreed to surrender and they retain all the other powers. Why should we go further than the Indian States and cede to the Central Government powers which it does not get from the States. If you want to say 'yes' to my question, then support the resolution; but if you want to be an 'adiyen' (அடியேன்) then nobody can help."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"Do you want to make any motion now, Dr. Rajan?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Not now, Sir, since the subject-matter of the resolution is being discussed."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Afterwards, you cannot interrupt a speech."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I shall do so after this subject is disposed of."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I see your proposed motion is about the resolution on the agenda."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to oppose this resolution moved by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I regret so many speeches have been made on this resolution, when, as my hon. friend Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar said, the resolution itself is sufficiently expressive and no reasons need be advanced for understanding this resolution. The purpose of this resolution is to say that in framing a constitution for the Indian Union by the Constituent Assembly, the Provincial Legislature, i.e., the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, should be consulted before the final constitution is settled. I submit, Sir, that the representatives who have been elected by the Members of the Provincial Legislature to the Constituent Assembly are sufficiently competent to put forward our points of view in the framing of a constitution for the whole of India. The only objection perhaps that can be put forward is, as mentioned by one hon. Member, that this House did not have the benefit of sending any representative, rather in electing anybody; but I submit that though this Council was not a part of the electorate, members belonging to this House have been elected and are now sitting in the Constituent Assembly. I beg to submit that people with ripe experience of the working of various constitutions have been sent to the Constituent Assembly which is to frame the Indian constitution. It may be that some people who are really competent to sit on that Assembly have not been elected. I am not flattering when I say that Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar of course would have been one of the best persons to represent the Madras Province on the Constituent Assembly. But I may submit it is the defect of the system of election itself. In politics, it is not always the best, it is only the next best that we have; we have not been able to send all the best persons to the Constituent Assembly; nor has the Madras Province been able to send all the best persons even to this Provincial Assembly or even this Legislative Council. Therefore, I beg to submit that if all the best persons have not been sent, it is not the fault of the people but it is the fault of the system by which the elections have been made.

"The next point I would like to submit is; after all, in framing a constitution it is a moot point whether a big assembly can frame a good constitution. I have my own doubts, and I am one

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of those who believe that constitutions can be framed only by a few persons who have got actual experience of constitution-making, and who have studied the constitutions of the world. In the present case, I am inclined to think that even in the Constituent Assembly, committees have been formed and it is they who frame the constitution; and when the whole constitution has been framed, that will be brought forward before the full Constituent Assembly for approval. Therefore, the fact that we have not been allowed to express our opinion with regard to the framing of the constitution need not be taken as a point against a good constitution being framed by the Constituent Assembly.

My next point is this: It may be that people who have got much experience of the working of the provincial constitutions may be able to suggest the insertion of some suitable provisions for the working of the Provinces in a smooth manner. On that point, I submit that so far as written constitutions are concerned, whatever be the constitution that is framed, it cannot be considered to be the best constitution. There will always be some flaw in such constitutions; it is only in the case of unwritten constitutions, that there will be some flexibility and we can work such constitutions with the best will with a sort of agreement on both sides—written constitutions are best suited for functioning. Therefore, the argument that probably the best constitution cannot be framed without the aid of the local Legislature is not of much importance. As pointed out by Sri Bheema Rao, if there is a flaw, it can be remedied. After all, human ingenuity cannot go so far as to provide for all contingencies; there will always be some defect or other; and wherever there is a defect, it can be removed by an alteration or by suitable amendments to the constitution.

“ My friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu went into the question of the allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments. I do not know whether that point is strictly relevant to the subject under discussion. The resolution only says that we should be consulted with regard to the framing of the constitution and that as the Constitution Bill has been prepared, it ought to be sent to this Legislature for its opinion. That is the resolution under discussion. My hon. Friend says ‘the real point for discussion is only the allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments.’ It may be, Sir, one of the important points to be considered in the framing of the constitution—what revenues a Province should have and what revenues the Central Government should have. That is altogether beside the point now; that will come up only during the actual framing of the constitution, and it is not relevant to the point under discussion now.

12-15 p.m. “ Of course, Sir, I quite agree with my hon. Friend Mr. V. K. John that while framing a constitution, we should see that there is a strong Centre. At the time when elections were held to the Constituent Assembly, members of this House are probably aware that India was not divided; it was one undivided India and Mussalmans also sent their own representatives to the Constituent

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Assembly to put forth their views in the discussions of the Constituent Assembly. But, subsequently India was divided. Sir, at the time when India was one, people felt that there should not be a strong Centre; probably in order to pacify the Muslims at that time, people were anxious that there should not be a strong Centre. Now that Pakistan has come into being and Muslims are separated, there is no possible objection to having a strong Centre. It is only a strong Centre that can solve all the difficulties and problems with which India is faced. I therefore oppose the resolution brought forward by the hon. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and I also support Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar."

(The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan stood up to speak.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I thought I must allow the hon. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have got the right of reply."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I have got to reply also."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" But, I have got the last voice."

* SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" I oppose this resolution, Sir. The main reasons are these: Firstly, the Constituent Assembly is an Assembly of the representatives of the people. It is not merely an Assembly of the representatives of the Legislature whether of the Assembly or the Council. In those circumstances, our constitution should be framed by the representatives of the people there. It is likely that the draft constitution will be published and when it is published, it is left to the individual members here and elsewhere, whether they are members of the Assembly or the Council or members of the public, to send up their criticisms through the press or by memoranda to the Constituent Assembly. Then all these things can be considered. If we adopt this resolution and make a demand to the Constituent Assembly that the draft constitution must be sent over to us for scrutiny, for discussion and for criticism, it means it will have to be sent up to all the Legislatures in the Indian Union to elicit criticism regarding the draft constitution. Sir, my submission is that it is a matter which will take up a long time and since we want a constitution as early as possible, such a course should not be adopted. We want a constitution as early as possible, because there are many things brewing in some places. It must be a strong Centre which must be able to deal with all matters. Unless it is done, it will be difficult for the Government to deal with them.

" Then, Sir, another important point which was suggested was regarding the distribution of powers between the Central and the Provincial Legislatures. I ask, is it fair as a body to make any demand on the Constituent Assembly to give us more powers than the other Provinces. The Constituent Assembly is now considering the powers that should be given to these Provincial Legislatures,

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and in considering that question, I am sure, it will certainly bear in mind the fact that the Provinces will hereafter become units of administration and require effective and sufficient powers. But, I would say that if more power is given to the Provinces than is necessary, the result will be that the powers of the Central Legislature will be very much reduced hereafter. As far as possible, we should recognize the necessity for a strong Centre. We have to recognize that if according to the proposal, the power of the Centre is reduced, then the difficulty will be greater than what we are experiencing now.

"Sir, another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council is this. Is it the function of these Provincial Legislatures to offer any advice, as a body—it may be on the powers that should vest in the Centre and in the Provinces—is this House competent to offer such opinion? It is not, because, some members may take some view and some others may take a different view and it is only on the result of the vote that a certain view will be communicated as the view of the members of this Council. That is not the correct method; every member's view will not be represented in that. On the draft Constitution, as it is, every member can give his own opinion and ultimately when the vote is taken, it may not be the view of all the members of this House and if you are sending up that view to the Constituent Assembly in order that it may be considered there, it will not truly reflect the view of the people of this Province. So, I think it is necessary to consider any such resolution here at all and I therefore oppose this resolution."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I can understand the necessity of my hon. Friend saying that the Provincial Legislatures should have a voice in the framing of the future constitution of this country. But, we must also face facts. Other federations have come into being. Various independent entities agree to come together and to form federations. Here, on the other hand, we have been accustomed to work under the Act of 1935, under what I would call a unitary form of Government: Only under the Act of 1935, it was put down that India should be a federation. Constituted as we are, considering the distances and the vastness of the country and the different developments in this country, naturally a federation was about to come; but, we are not writing on what I would call a clean slate. We are not writing a constitution in consonance with what has happened before. Therefore, I would like hon. Members to consider the fact that we are for becoming a federation by an Act passed by the Constituent Assembly, as it is constituted at the present time. Hon. Members also know as well as I do, that this Constituent Assembly is composed of representatives of every Province. It was considered at one time whether fresh elections could not be held to the Constituent Assembly from the various Provinces concerned. But, considering the complications that may arise from such elections, elections from the Provincial Assemblies had been held. Only recently, His

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Majesty's Government put forward the proposal of the Constituent Assembly and they thought that the representatives of the people would be properly represented in the Constituent Assembly if elections were held from the Assemblies of the various Provinces to which members were recently elected. This was accepted by both the political parties, the Congress and the Muslim League.

Another consideration was that the representatives of the Constituent Assembly should bear the same proportion of the different groups with regard to population as in each of the Provinces. Sir, there has been some complaint that this House was not represented in the Constituent Assembly. Considering that the Government wanted representatives of the people from the limited electorate, as it is constituted to-day, from the House which was recently elected, it was only proper that they should look to the Provincial Assemblies rather than to the Provincial Councils for representation in the Constituent Assembly. That did not preclude any of the members of the House from standing for election to the Constituent Assembly and I think the Assemblies of the various Provinces have been fair enough to send some of the members belonging to the Upper House to the Constituent Assembly in order to get in what I would call the necessary representation of elder statesmen in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. There was a time when people did think that the Provincial Assemblies might be given a chance of debating on the principles of the Constitution, but after consideration, it was felt that after all the Provincial Assemblies are represented by their members in the Constituent Assembly and each of those members coming from the Provinces know exactly what the Provinces want and thus the Provincial representation will be there with regard to the framing of the constitution.

“ My hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Naidu, said that we are merely registering the decisions which are made by the High Command. I am afraid, Mr. Narayanaswami Naidu is very much mistaken. Within the ambit of the Congress Constitution, any Congress member representing a particular Province is entitled to put forward the views as obtaining in the Province, and I may assure hon. Members that members of this Province have not been behind in putting forward the views that are held in this Province. There are certain considerations which have got to be kept in mind in framing the constitution. That the Indian Union should be a federation is a thing that is granted, I am sure, by every member of this House. If you decide to be a federation, you will see by the working of federations in other countries, particularly in the United States, that though the federal power was limited by the Constitution, in the course of the working of that Constitution, the Centre has assumed to itself powers which were not thought of by the framers of the Constitution. The tendency in all federations has been for the Centre to get power more and more because modern Governments must be managed from a strong central authority. As they have to carry on with negotiations with other countries,

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naturally, the Centre must be armed with such power as would make the Central Government respected in all the other countries. I am sure hon. Members here realize that it is proper that our Central Government should be in a position to exercise powers in a manner as to earn the respect of other nations. You know, in the matter of population, which is about three hundred millions this country is next only to China in the matter of population and even after federation comes into force, this country will have greater political influence than China. We may be a very young country, but yet we get the respect of other nations because of the way our foreign relations have been dealt with by our great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. To-day perhaps he stands as one of the biggest foreign Ministers anywhere in the world. I utter this without fear of contradiction. It is because of the circumstances that made it impossible for him to leave this country to attend the United Nations Organization that it had not been possible for India to take a path which she would have taken. If our Prime Minister had been able to go either to Lake Success or to Washington and if this power is to continue, I am sure hon. Members of this House will grant that the Centre must be vested with such powers as to earn the respect of all other countries. I do not for a moment quarrel with the learned Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras in saying that the Provinces should possess such powers as to render every aid that is possible for the advancement of this Province and I am sure the framers of the Constitution will bear this in mind when the future constitution comes to be framed. In fact, because the financial resources of the Provinces are not what they ought to be, the President of the Constituent Assembly has constituted a Committee to evolve a principle by which the Provinces might be left with the right to raise taxes which will be sufficient for the growing needs of a Province and the Provincial Governments are asked to submit proposals to find out in what way the allocation of finances can be made between the Centre and the Provinces. So, hon. Members may rest assured that the framers of the Constitution are having in view the growing needs of the Provinces in the matter of finance. At the same time, there are subjects in which the Centre has got to be clothed with sufficient power. The problem is complicated because of the existence of States in this country. A number of States have acceded to the Indian Union and they have acceded only in the matter of the three main subjects put forward by the proposals of the Cabinet Mission of May 16th, but in the working of the Constitution, when the Constitution is finally passed into law, we may find that the Centre should be clothed with even more powers than it possesses to-day with regard to the States. And, as the people of the States come to exercise governmental administration more and more—witness what is happening both in Travancore and Mysore—we shall certainly settle down to a position where there will be no Provinces and States, because under the Constitution, they will all be Provinces of the Union of India, and except in the matter of governorships where the States might have hereditary Governors, we shall settle down

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in a manner as to bring about definitely the same relations as exist to-day between the Provinces and the Centre. That is bound to come, because, as I have said and as I explained in the beginning, as in the United States, as the constitution grows and gets into working order, conventions are bound to arise, which will clothe the Centre with more power than what is found in a written constitution. Of course, there is this difficulty, that a written constitution is contra-distinguished with what I would call, a British Constitution, which has no Statute at all. The British Constitution has grown by convention and practice, but even under a written constitution, within the constitution there may grow up conventions which, considering the circumstances which may arise, may clothe the Centre with more power than what is provided for under the Constitution as enacted. It is that I look forward to because I look forward to the day when India will play a very prominent part in the comity of nations. As I explained before our geographical situation; if you look at the map of the world, in such that you will find India almost occupies the centre of the world and as being in the centre of the world we will be in a position, provided our Government is strong—and we look forward to a time when orderly progress will be the order of the day and we shall be able through the United Nations Organization which I hope will grow strong in spite of the rumbling and the creaking we hear from Lake Success to-day to exercise that influence which would prevent perhaps the two catastrophies that have occurred within the course of a quarter of a century. In the lifetime of the present generation we have had two ghastly wars and it is this message which India has got to give to the world. We have always been known to be a peace-loving nation, guaranteeing peace all over the world and it is that mission India will undertake once she settles down under the new Constitution. Therefore, ultimately it is most important that this constitution should be enacted as soon as possible. The adaptation of the Government of India Act is no doubt there, but there are circumstances which make it impossible to go on under a constitution which was drafted, not by ourselves, but by some one else. When you have got a right to draw up a constitution and to get it into working order, I feel that speed is as important as anything else. You cannot say that we have speeded up this constitution, because it is now over a year since the Constituent Assembly met for the first time; the work of the Committees of the Constituent Assembly are not secret or confidential, or private; they are open: the reports of the Provincial Constitution Committee and the Union Powers Committee are all in the hands of the public and they know exactly how the Constitution is being framed. There is no need for the Houses of the Legislature in the Provinces to discuss this matter, as by influencing your own members in the Constituent Assembly, you could have amendments that you consider important considered by the Constituent Assembly. Do not for a moment run away with the idea, as my hon. Friend from Kistna wanted to make out, that members from this Province are bound hand and foot to some principle which

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will be laid down by some hidden hand. That is not the case. We have got enough independence to tell them what exactly this Province feels in the matter of framing the constitution. Therefore, there need be no fear that opinion crystalized in this Province, is going to be given the go-by in the Constituent Assembly. Keeping the main principle in hand, that we want a Government at the Centre which will earn the respect of people abroad, and keeping also in view that the Centre and the Provinces should be given powers to raise revenues in order to satisfy the growing needs of a modern State, you may be certain that the constitution as it finally emerges out of the Constituent Assembly will be such that not merely the framers of it, but even future constitution-makers would be proud of it. The Federalist is quoted very often as an example of Federal Constitution. I look forward to the day when the Indian Constitution might be quoted as an example as to how a Federation ought to work."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I really wonder why there should be such a lengthy discussion over this very simple resolution. Sir, what my hon. Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, wants to seek through this resolution is, to make a recommendation to the Constituent Assembly. Now, Sir, I ask whether such recommendations have not been made through this House in the past. With due respect to my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Menon, who said that we can, by means of memoranda submitted to the Constituent Assembly through our representatives, make suggestions to the Constituent Assembly, I should like to state that if that is the only way, I do not think this House was justified in passing the resolution for Linguistic Provinces and for the establishment of the Andhra Province. We rely upon that precedent. Now, Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, said that the members of this House were not precluded or debarred from becoming members of the Constituent Assembly; that chance was given to this House and that discretion was given to the members of the Assembly to elect members of this House to the Constituent Assembly. I say the members of this Council had not the special privilege of being elected to the Constituent Assembly. Of course, an ordinary man-in-the-street could have been elected to the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, it was not the special privilege that was conferred upon this House and if this House wants to give expression to its views as to what constitution should be framed or as to what has to be done with regard to the rights and privileges of the province, I do not think that any sane man can argue that it should not at all express any opinion in regard to the matter.

" Now, Sir, my Hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan said that the Centre must be vested with such powers as to command the respect of the world. I do really want that the Centre must have that power and in order that the Centre may have such a power without exposing itself to the ridicule of the world, we wish that we should offer suggestions. We call ourselves a democratic State, but if the

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Centre, by some misfortune, wants to become a Fascist State, and they frame laws and regulations barring us from expressing any opinions, we must have a right to express our opinions and if our opinions are accepted well and good, but if they are not accepted then we are not going to revolt. This House merely seeks to make a recommendation and that recommendation does not prevent the Constituent Assembly from framing any laws or passing any constitution. Our duty is only to make recommendations and if we are helpless even in the matter of making recommendations, what earthly use can there be of this House existing. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar may say, in spite of the fact that he is still sitting in this House, that this House is not needed. Of course many people may agree with him, but our own representatives in the Constituent Assembly wanted this House. We are sitting here and if we ourselves do not want this House and if we look down upon this House and say it is of no use, then I implore the members of this House to quit this place because they do not want this Chamber. Let there be only one Chamber in this province, but so long as we are sitting in this House I feel we are bound to honour it and assert ourselves by saying that there is need for our recommendation whether that recommendation is accepted or not.

Then, Sir, my Hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan said, we must have enough independence and we have got enough independence to do what we want. I do not know how the assertion can be correct if we are not in a position to make recommendations, not even to suggest, from this august and hon. House, that the draft Constitution should only be shown to us and that we, as loyal subjects of the State, are prepared only to offer our suggestions to the Constituent Assembly, in order that the Constituent Assembly may enhance its prestige in the world, then I think we have not got that independence which my Hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, claims that we have. We simply want a little bit of independence, which will not in any way be derogatory to the powers of the Constituent Assembly or the powers of the Central Government. Let there be any amount of power vested in the Central Government. We only want that we should give expression to what we feel and how the world will look at the manner in which you tackle these problems. Many things have been said which I feel are not relevant to the resolution before us but if we want Sir really to contribute to the peace of the world if we in India want this to be a great Union of which I am proud to be a subject, and if this Indian Union wants to enhance its prestige and wants to be the leader in Asiatic countries, if it really wants to be the torchbearer of that message of peace which we have always been advocating, if we really want that the non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, the message that the great leader has been preaching should be spread throughout the world, and people should think that here is a nation which is non-violent, here is a nation which is democratic, here is a nation which does not like to curtail the opportunities and liberties of its citizens. I say Sir that at least this ordinary liberty, this ordinary privilege

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of making this recommendation to the Constituent Assembly should be given to the members of this as well as the other Houses of Provincial Legislatures in the Indian Union. I do not think that this resolution seeks to do anything more than that. This resolution does not infringe upon the rights of the Constituent Assembly, it does not say it should do this and it should do that. We are only making a suggestion. We simply say that before a decision is arrived at, that before the constitution is adopted, it must be circulated to the provincial legislatures for the opinion of the members of the Legislatures and I do not know, Sir, why this procedure has not been adopted. Anyhow, Sir, I think there is a strong case for expressing our opinion, the opinion of this House to the Constituent Assembly and if the Constituent Assembly adopts that, it is well and good. (As elder Statesmen, I would tell my hon. friends who are there as elder statesmen that they will agree with me that we will not make any suggestions which will be in any way derogatory to the powers of the Central Government or the Constituent Assembly. We shall only make such suggestions—and particularly I would say my hon. friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, is a very cautious gentleman and he would not Sir, and nobody would expect him to make suggestions which would be revolutionary—as will be very moderate and very reasonable and they will be accepted by the whole world, I can say Sir; and if the Congress party in power simply rides roughshod over the views of this House and defeats this resolution, I would say, Sir, 'God save us from our friends.' ”

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. President, the resolution as it stands is a very very moderate resolution. It is not a party question. It is a very very moderate and very reasonable resolution. It only expresses to convey to the Constituent Assembly that it is our desire that the Provincial Legislatures be given an opportunity to express their views on the draft constitution before it is adopted. Sir, we are interested and we hope the other side of the House will also be interested to express its opinion on a very very vital matter like this. It is a matter of ordinary occurrence in this House and in the legislatures of all provinces to move for the circulation of a Bill. We claim, Sir, we are the representatives of the people and motions in this House as also in the other House are often made that a Bill be circulated for public opinion and it is an usual routine sort of work in the Legislatures to call for opinion of interested parties in spite of the fact that the representatives of the people, the accredited representatives of the people are enacting such Bills. At the Select Committee stage we call associations and individuals to give opinion and views about the matter under discussion. Even this Government when the other day introduced the Sales Tax Bill called for representations of the people so that the people may have confidence in the Government. They summoned the representatives of several associations and other interests to give expression to their opinions on the Bill. So also in spite of the fact that we have sent our representatives and it is

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our representatives that have approved the Bill we ask the Constituent Assembly to send the draft of the Bill to us for our opinion because it is a vital matter for the whole of India, including the provinces. These are very very vital matters in which really the provinces would be interested because it will be more or less a life and death affair for the provinces later on. Under the circumstances is it unreasonable for us to ask to convey to the Constituent Assembly to send us their draft Bill and give us an opportunity to give our opinion? It is up to them to accept it or not. Still why the Government is opposing this demand I do not understand. Sir, Dr. John was saying that we will be sitting in judgment on our representatives in the Constituent Assembly. The resolution only says that the draft constitution before it is adopted should only be sent to us and not the constitution itself. We are not sitting in judgment on the Constituent Assembly. We want only the draft to express our opinion on it. Our resolution does not make any drastic demands. We only ask for an opportunity to express our opinion. Under the circumstances it is not reasonable for the Government to oppose this. I say Sir, this Government is now a Congress Government. There are ever so many political parties in the country and some of them are growing strong. We do not know who will be in power in the years to come. There may be a hitch between the Centre and the Provinces under those circumstances. If we are given an opportunity we can at least point out to them difficulties that might crop up in the future. Nobody is against a strong Centre. Every one of us wants a strong Centre so that we might hold a first-rate position in the comity of nations. It is a matter of pride that even now our Prime Minister is making the way for a prominent place for our country in the comity of nations. I therefore commend to the Government to accept this resolution and to convey this message to the Constituent Assembly. They may accept it or not. That is a different matter. There is no harm in conveying to the Constituent Assembly our wishes. It is a very reasonable desire and I commend it to the Government, Sir."

* DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ It is with considerable diffidence that I rise today to offer a few remarks on the many points that have been raised during the course of this debate; for I realize that the atmosphere in this House to-day is entirely different from what it was when I had the liberty through your kindness to move this resolution. I do not know what has caused this change of atmosphere nor am I anxious to go into the reasons which might have animated some of the members of this House into this atmosphere. For myself, I have no regrets for having given notice of this resolution for I can assure the hon. members that my object was the same as that of the others that it was for the framing of a constitution about which we all will be proud, a constitution that will show that India has occupied a place in the international world second to none and a constitution that will stand the tests of time and worthy of a great nation. Many points have been raised in the course of the debate which unfortunately do not seem to be relevant for the consideration of the resolution itself. I have been taken to task by my hon. friend Dr. V. K. John, for having expressed many-aside remarks but I am surprised,

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Sir, shrewd lawyer and Advocate as he is, that he should take note of these aside remarks which are often met with in judgments and more often in the illogical arguments that are advanced in Courts of law and make a point that I had been doing this or that. It would be a very weak case if irrelevant considerations are given and it would be on the face of it absurd.

"In my personal opinion it would have been better if this consideration of framing a constitution had been deferred to a later date. Let this not be taken as in any way detracting from the purpose of this resolution. On the other hand, Sir, I may remind you and the hon. Members of this House that it is exactly three months today since I first had the liberty and privilege to move this resolution. Sir, the 17th of the month seems to be a fateful day. Indeed it was on the 17th September that I got leave of the House to move this resolution and these three months have been taken for a non-official resolution to be debated in this House. Is it my fault Sir? I do not want to complain about it, but I feel sure that if there was any reasonable spirit of trying to help a non-official resolution to be shepherded through this House a date could have been allotted much earlier than this for this resolution. Hon. Members now say that I am trying to arrest the progress of the Constituent Assembly and that it will take time and therefore as time is the essence of the whole constitution-making, this is not opportune.

1 p.m. "May I suggest to them that if the Government had only followed the usual principles which are adopted in every Legislative Assembly of giving non-official days when they ought to be given, this resolution would have been passed by the end of September and there would have been more than ample opportunity for the Constituent Assembly to have considered this resolution and to have come to such decision as they considered proper. Let me remind hon. Members that while at one time we thought the constitution making would have been over by the end of November, December or early in the New Year, we are now told that the Constituent Assembly is not likely to meet till after the Budget session, that is somewhere in April and possibly—I am not prophesying it—constitution framing itself will not be over till about the autumn of the year 1948. The argument, therefore, that time is against the acceptance of this resolution cannot hold water and there must be something more substantial than that for the hon. Members' wish to oppose the resolution.

"The argument has been advanced that this resolution somehow or other is a reflection upon the members of the Constituent Assembly, that they are the elected representatives and are distinguished members of that body who can take part in its discussion and who are quite capable of looking after the future constitution and giving us a good constitution worthy of India; I have no doubt about it at all. I think it is really trying to raise the red herring across the scent for hon. Members to say that this resolution reflects in any manner on the capacity of the representatives that are now present in the Constituent Assembly and that thereby we shall be doing

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them a disservice by asking that the draft constitution should be submitted to this House. May I bring to your notice that it was not this Council that first suggested that the draft constitution should be sent to the Provincial Legislatures; it was they themselves that agreed to this. May I invite your attention to Rule 63 framed under the rules of the Constituent Assembly regarding the consideration of the draft constitution :—

‘ The Assembly before finally settling the Union Constitution should give an opportunity to the several provinces and States through their Legislature to formulate within such time as it may fix, their views upon the resolution of the Assembly in outlining the main features of the constitution.’

and again they said :

‘ Before the constitution of any province is finally settled

Mark the words ‘ before the constitution of any province is settled ’ and it runs :

‘ or the decision to set up a group constitution for the section in which the province is included is finally taken, an opportunity shall be given to the province concerned through its Legislature to formulate, within such time as may be fixed for the purpose its views ’

This resolution, Sir, was not a reflection upon the character and the capacity of members of the Constituent Assembly at the time when it was framed; and it is extremely unreasonable on the part of any member to throw that challenge to me and to prove that I am trying to show that there is no sufficient talent in the members of the Constituent Assembly to look after the framing of the constitution. Now, Sir, let us come to grips with the problem. This is a Constituent Assembly started similar to those that have been adopted in the past in various other countries and if that were so, historical precedents no less than other considerations should weigh with the members of the Constituent Assembly in the task that lies ahead of them. As I tried to show on the previous occasion, Constituent Assemblies were formed after a great deal of fight and after a great deal of struggle. Here also the struggle continued; it was a war, a non-violent war if you will like to call it so—between the British on the one hand and the people of India on the other; the people of India won and they said : ‘ We shall have a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly which will suit the genius of the people and a constitution of which we shall be proud.’ Well and good; if this consideration holds good, is it not logical to look to the other background, the historical background and see what other countries did? In Canada some sort of fight took place between the French settlers and the British settlers; the same fight took place in South Africa and things were no different in the United States of America and what did they do? In every one of these constituent assemblies, as I tried to make it clear on the previous

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occasion, the draft constitution was sent to the various provinces and Governments and their views were invited so that the constituent assembly may have their views before them and give their final judgment. I am surprised that any hon. gentleman of the Legislative Council or Assembly and more so a Member of Government should get up and say that this is not correct and we should not interfere with the Constituent Assembly and we should let them take their own course. Let me, in this connection, refer to a small incident that took place when the Canadian Constitution was being framed. There is a very small island, the Prince Edward Island, which has a population of about 10,000. I do not think it will be a reflection if I say most hon. members may not know its geographical location; I myself know it because it put up a fight with the Medical Council of Great Britain. This Prince Edward Island made it clear through its representatives that it was not prepared to continue in the Assembly if certain demands were not granted; according to the constitution as framed, it could have only five representatives and so it represented to the Constituent Assembly: 'If that is so, we will keep out of the Constituent Assembly and the Assembly went out of its way to consult the Legislature and make certain advances and finally reconciled the two view points so that the Prince Edward Island came within the Constitution and is a happy and loyal unit of that Constitution. There is no reason to believe that any of the units of the present Union will take such a hostile attitude. I am merely pointing out the case of Prince Edward Island to make the House aware that Constituent Assemblies in every country in the world where they were set up took the view that it is not only their business when framing a constitution to so frame it that it can go hand-in-hand with all the Provinces of the Union and that ultimately their goodwill more than any other statutory provision will be the deciding factor to constitute what my Friend has been pleased to call a strong Centre. After all is said and done, what is it that we are seeking this Legislature to do? It does not commit the Government and certainly it does not commit the Constituent Assembly to any course of action. What we desire is that we should have a frame-work of the future constitution, which will be presented to the Constituent Assembly sent to us for our opinion. Hon. members have said that representatives of this Province are there in the Constituent Assembly. May I respectfully submit that though the representatives of this Province are there, representatives of this Government are not in the Constituent Assembly as a Government—I shall be corrected by the Hon. Leader of the House, if I am wrong—individuals have been selected and the procedure that has been adopted also requires some little consideration; I do not comment upon it and I certainly do not propose to say whether it is correct procedure or not but it is a fact that certain of the representatives were necessarily called in for conferences and consultations as a body and certain others could not attend. Also much of the proceedings of the Assembly were held in camera. The first resolution that was

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moved in the Assembly was that the proceedings should be in public so that everybody may know the arguments that were advanced for or against any particular view point. Again much of the discussions was more or less carried on in a confidential atmosphere; it could have very good repercussions indeed, I do not question that but the fact remains. If you care to look at the manner of voting in those Constituent Assemblies, you will find that in several of these Assemblies, the unit gave the vote whatever may have been the representation of particular provinces; it was not the individual votes that counted. But in the Constituent Assembly, the manner of voting was left to individual members with an occasional directive on the manner of voting. But the voting was entirely for individual members so that it is quite likely, and I know it has happened, that while a majority of the members of a province took one view, the minority took one view and their view was supported by the Assembly in general. Because anybody could say that this is not representative opinion of Madras or Bombay or the Central Provinces, it seems to me that the only method of getting a satisfactory solution of this question of constitution-making is by taking everybody into confidence, more particularly the legislatures of the various Provinces.

" My hon. Friend Sri Narayana Menon suggested that the draft constitution is there and it is open to any individual member to send up his petition. We have been accustomed through the long inglorious British rule in this country to petitions. I thought that after the 15th August petitions would be rather out of date, that we shall ask for what we want and place our views and leave the final decision to the authorities concerned.

" A great deal has been made about a strong centre. I said it on the last occasion and I repeat it again that I am for a strong centre but I know perfectly well that the strong centre shall gain its strength to the extent to which it takes into confidence all the provinces and to the extent to which it is in a position to get the provinces to take a very sympathetic, a very loyal and a very considered view of the whole question. Strength to-day is not the strength of forces; it is not the strength of might as against right; it is the strength born of that feeling that in unity we shall stand and in discord we shall be ruining ourselves and future generation. This constitution is a constitution framed for a nation and not for a party, it is a constitution framed for the future and not just for the immediate purpose of having a constitution and it is with that overwhelming sense of duty that I venture to bring forward this resolution before the House; that an opportunity should be given to the House to express an opinion.

" People ask what will be the good of this opportunity; you may vote but you may find the majority voting against it; it is not a question of the minority voting for, or one being always in perpetual minority in this House; it is not the voting strength that I depend upon in this House; but if there are any arguments of

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value, if there are reasons adduced and any promises are given; then I feel that members of the Constituent Assembly would have an opportunity of knowing what they are. It is not the decision of the House that matters but the Assembly will know the discussions on which the decision of the House was taken. Even now I know my resolution is fore-doomed more or less to defeat in spite of the fact that the Hon. Leader of the House gave on the last occasion an express assurance that every member was free to vote as he chose. Yet, I know that this resolution is fore-doomed to defeat. But I say my object is served still because I propose to press this matter and although it is defeated as it is surely going to be, the proceedings of the House and the debate will be before every member of the Constituent Assembly.

"I beg of the Government even at this late stage to re-consider their attitude and to take it that my object in moving this resolution is not at all to cast any reflection on any member of the Constituent Assembly least of all on the great leaders who are trying to do a most difficult task at a time of grave emergency but rather to help them to further the object that we all have at heart and that is a constitution that will be to the acceptance of all people; and that will give us a satisfaction that we all have been counted as voicing our views and giving our opinion in shaping it.

"My Hon. Friend referred to the fact that he did not want the Legislative Council but only the Legislative Assembly; that expression of opinion, I am sure, will go a long way for those who wish it be so and I have no view on that matter one way or the other. Left to myself I do not know why the Legislative Council is not doing as much good work as it might have been expected to do. But revelation comes to us with experience and we stand corrected in the light of such experience.

1-15
p.m. "My only object is that those who are trying to frame the constitution in a most difficult period of history will certainly feel that their hands are strengthened rather than weakened if they send the draft constitution to the various provinces for their views. To the people who are very keen on time, I say that if this draft-constitution Bill can be sent during the Budget session, every legislative body in this and other provinces can easily find a day to discuss this draft Bill and by the time the Constituent Assembly meets in April next, they will have the opinion of all the Legislatures. I even go to the extent of saying that they may fix a date for that so that there may not be any dilatory tactics. I feel I have tried as far as possible to reasonably meet all the difficulties, and if in spite of this, this resolution does not find support from the Treasury Benches I can only say it is a misfortune for me and for this House."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar for the very lucid way in which he presented his case to this House.

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It is rather too late in the day to traverse all the facts and arguments put forward on these two occasions, and it is not my desire to argue out the several points made during the discussion. I just want to tell you only one or two things. I just want to bring to the notice of the House one point, and that is, that this constituent assembly is a sovereign body. We have elected that sovereign body to enact a constitution for us and to it we have sent our members. It is not as if they were sent there casually or with no suggestions whatsoever. That they have been parties in politics in this part of the province is certain. In a political struggle of the sort we have conducted in our country and in which we have come out successful it cannot be denied that the party that played the biggest part, the party that made the greatest sacrifice, the party that stood through this struggle and faced suffering is certainly the party that must have the greatest share in settling the national affairs and particularly in such affairs as are sequel to the fight that was put forward. If under these circumstances it so happens that a particular party has got the upper hand it cannot be helped. It is, it may be the only voice: because it is the only voice that deserves to be heard and recorded. Therefore it is not as if that that should not be heard and that people should complain about it. The party that has come out successful after a political struggle in all countries of the world has the strongest claim to say in this matter. It does not mean that others ought not to have a voice in the matter. When the constitution of the Constituent Assembly was framed it was in such a manner that the maximum amount of popular opinion should be represented in that body. It was also laid down clearly that this Constituent Assembly shall be a sovereign body. If these two factors are kept in mind you would see why the constitution framed by that body should be supported. The principles on which the constitution is to be framed have been approved. It was not in a secret session that those principles were approved of. It was broadly debated, commented upon, and there was a very very able debate, and it was open to the Press. It was not secretly debated. The principles of constitution, as it has been framed, is a public document. It stands to the credit of this nation that it has decided that its constitution shall be a republic. It has to fight against odds, the States, the Princes who claimed preferential treatment, etc. It stands to the credit of the Constituent Assembly that it has laid down the constitution so clearly and so unambiguously as it has done. If sovereign republic is to be the constitution there is no need for any secrecy about its procedure. No doubt during the stage of discussion there had been occasions when they could not have open discussion on account of the very fact that they had to discuss the constitution in which interests had to be represented, and in doing so they had to speak very clearly and candidly, which cannot become public property for the fun of it. Let us understand that the Constituent Assembly has done its work in a most expeditious way, in which no party or no individual was not allowed its or his say. Now why is it

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asked in this resolution that the Constituent Assembly should again submit its proposal for discussion to this House. It is sovereign in nature.

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I did not say the Constituent Assembly should submit its decision. They have appointed a drafting committee which is to draft the constitution in the form of a bill and which will be before the Constituent Assembly for adoption. I only suggest that this draft constitution may be circulated to this legislature for its opinion.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I was arguing that point only. I was saying this Constituent Assembly is a sovereign body, that it has laid down its principles before the public, and they are now before the nation. It is on those fundamental principles that the constitution is to be framed; in fact those principles are being developed in the constitution. That it is not in a hurry, that it is not doing its work in a nook and corner fashion is shown by the fact that it takes its own time, and the hon. Gentleman himself has said it may be a year before it comes to its final conclusion. We do not want the Constituent Assembly to rush through its work; and even now nobody prevents this House or for the matter of that any other House to convey to the Constituent Assembly through the elected representatives his or their views. Our representatives are there. They are not men of whom we should hang our heads in shame. Various shades of opinion are represented in that body. It stands to the credit of the members there, that due to their generosity and wisdom, we see that the best in our province have gone to the Constituent Assembly. Therefore it is not as if the thing has been done in a pick-and-choose method, or only one party being sent. So it is not as if others are not included; others, in fact, have been included. Therefore the constitution of the Constituent Assembly or the way in which it has been formed cannot by any stretch of imagination be criticised. Once having elected our representatives we should honour, trust and treat them with consideration which they rightly deserve. It is open to our legislature to tell them ‘we want this thing should be done.’ The constitution is yet to be framed. There is plenty of time for the work to be finished. If we can foresee what it is going to be it does not prevent us to tell our representatives what this legislature wants. Therefore I do not see anything dangerously wrong with regard to the constitution or the procedure that it adopts. It is not as if that this detail that might be given will alter the basic principles of the constitution already framed. If we want to add anything we can send it to our representatives. So unless there are new things I don't see any advantage in passing a resolution of this sort, simply to send us all the Bills for our consideration. The time has come for us to feel that time is the chief factor now and that to-day the political developments are such that we should take a decision unanimously and that we will be jeopardizing if we do not evolve a constitution as early as possible.

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Those who have watched with us can see that in Kashmir, in the Nizam's Dominions and so many other States—Mysore, Travancore and the twenty States of Bihar, Central Provinces—for lack of definite formulation of opinion and ability to tackle the situation, the constitution has become so demoralized or weak that in the framing of it we will be deprived of the national strength we require. Therefore, it is almost tantamount to this that this country should settle its constitution as early as possible. What that constitution should be we have already stated what it should become in course of evolution is also stated there. So many things that are happening to-day are added to, in it; whether we should have a voice in the neighbouring States, is something we should think well. A State like Kashmir has to meet four or five nations because of its position; perhaps its position is most strategic and advantageous to India as a whole; on it the country should take a decision unanimously. We cannot have two voices. India has got to be a nation; it has to be an aggressive force; it has to deal with a defiant people outside its borders, people, virile and strong who are not bound down by international law. Any delay in making the decision of the constitution will only mean defeat.

“ So it is not as if there is any objection to the resolution by itself. It is very well intentioned; I am sure the Mover has got the best motives. But to say that the Constituent Assembly should wait and wait till they hear all round, will mean, it will delay the whole procedure affecting the future programme of work in an united India. That should be our prime consideration. Besides I am not at all convinced of the arguments of the Mover with regard to the motives and forces that operated before the Constituent Assembly came into being. Instances may be given of various constitutions; but they are not identical in its application to this country. We have fought in a peculiar way; we have lived in a peculiar way; we have divided and subdivided in different ways; but let us all unite together, frame a constitution and be free, and perhaps that matter may be one of amazement to the world. Constitutional history may not record a history like ours and a success like ours. Therefore if we adopt a particular method or procedure it is because it is in the interests of the nation and for its self-preservation. It does not mean that we should always copy what was done in Canada or the United States or some other parts of the world. We stand here—a body of 300 million people inhabiting 2,000 miles of the length and breadth of the earth and having different cultures, different practices and different ideals, but fundamentally united together. Therefore while I thank the hon. the Mover for the resolution he has brought before the House and the wealth of information he has given on it, I regret I am not able to accept it.”

1-30
p.m.

The resolution of Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded by Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur and the House divided.

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Ayes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur. | 6 Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. |
| 2 Mrs. M. N. Clubwala. | 7 Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. |
| 3 Mrs. M. Hensman. | 8 " R. Suryanarayana Rao. |
| 4 Sri H. M. Jagannatham. | 9 Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 5 " Medai Davoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar. | 10 K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |

Noes.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Sri S. B. Adityan. | 12 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. |
| 2 " B. Bhima Rao. | 13 Sri M. K. Sundararama Iyer. |
| 3 " A. Govindacharulu. | 14 The Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar. |
| 4 " S. Jayaram Reddy. | 15 Sri N. Ranga Reddi. |
| 5 " Dr. V. K. John. | 16 " N. Sankara Reddi. |
| 6 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon. | 17 " S. K. Satagopa Mudaliar. |
| 7 Sri K. Manathunamacha Desigar. | 18 " P. R. K. Sarma. |
| 8 " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar. | 19 " P. Veerabhadraswami |
| 9 " M. Narayana Menon. | 20 " N. Venkatachalamaji. |
| 10 " Mothey Narayana Rao. | 21 " K. Venkataswami Nayudu. |
| 11 " C. Perumalswami Reddiar. | |

Ayes 10 ; Noes 21 ; Neutral—Nil.

The Resolution was lost.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now adjourn for lunch.”

(After lunch—2-35 p.m.)

V.—MOTION FOR PASSING ON TO THE ITEM NEXT IN ORDER IN THE ORDER PAPER.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, under Rule 63 which says that a motion may be moved that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that this House pass to the business next in order in the list of business, I move that we pass on to the business next in order in the list of business.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I know from the hon. the Leader of the House why he wants this question to be deferred or postponed? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The whole object of it is to avoid discussion on it. Therefore I have quoted the rule under which I have moved this motion.”

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, this is taking away much of our liberty of discussion. In the morning you ruled out the adjournment motion on the ground that this resolution would be taken up now. Now when the resolution comes up, the Government come forward and say that it may be passed over. That I submit, Sir, is not a very healthy policy on the part of the Government.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Member please read Rule 63 and tell me ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ As I am the person most affected by this move, I would like to know from the Government whether they want an adjournment or postponement or whether they want to pass on to the next item, because the Hon. the Leader of the House read the whole of the first portion of the rule.”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Pass on to the next item. I shall make it clear. I move, Sir, that we pass on to the business next in order."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Any more information required by hon. Members? I have not yet put the question to the House."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" You were pleased to rule out my adjournment motion this morning on the ground that this resolution was to be discussed. Now if this resolution is not to be discussed, then my adjournment motion was in order."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different matter. Rule 63, on the face of it is in support of the Government's motion. I am prepared to wait if any hon. Member is prepared to help me with the rules."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" It is also stated in the rule :

' Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move, that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the President or the Governor for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the Act, or rules shall be adjourned or postponed.'

The Rules fix Wednesday as a non-official day"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" No, no. It only refers to ' power to appoint a day under the Act, or rules '."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, you are the custodian of the privileges of the House. To-day, you have fixed as a non-official day. I am sure you settled this day to be a non-official day without any reference to the Government or anyone because the rules prescribe that Wednesday is a non-official day. You have arranged the business for this day. When you adjourned the Council last time, you fixed 17th without reference to anybody because you wanted non-official business to be transacted on this day. The motion moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House interferes with your discretion and virtually encroaches on your powers."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Without going into the merits of the question"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Might I point out for your consideration that the rules provide for"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not need the Hon. Minister's help in the matter. I am just trying to impress on the hon. Member, in view of the situation which is of a very fluid nature whether he would like to press his motion. That is only what I am trying to do. There is no difficulty for me to give my ruling and get on with the work or apply the rules in whichever way they have to be applied. I would only like to ask the hon. Member to

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consider whether, in view of the delicate position the Government are finding themselves in, and in view of the anxiety of all of us to help the situation to ease itself, he should move this motion or defer it."

2 45
p.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" May I say a word? I gave notice of this resolution nearly four months ago when conditions such as those prevailing to-day were not prevailing. My resolution has nothing to do with the token strike that was staged, the existing strike or the proposed strike. It is a general recommendation concerning not only the non-gazetted services, but all categories of services including those paid out of contingencies."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The hon. Member is discussing the whole question, while I have moved that the House pass to the business next in order in the list of business."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—" The Government say that negotiations are proceeding. As the strike may fizzle out or be called off, I request the hon. Member not to press his resolution. The resolution refers to the appointment of a committee which is one of the demands for which agitation is being carried on. In the present circumstances, our duty must be to see that the Government are not embarrassed in any manner. When the matter is finally settled and no amicable settlement has been arrived at, then this House can deal with the question effectively. Until then, there are only two courses open to us either to pass a resolution endorsing the Government's attitude or to keep quiet. As my hon. Friend said that he gave notice of this resolution four months ago, I dare say that it can wait for some more time."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" In view of what Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu says, I will move the resolution, then it will be seconded, and the Government can then move that the discussion on it be postponed.

" The Hon. Members of Government do not understand the difficulty of non-official Bills or resolutions getting a place in the ballot. Fortunately they can move any motion for giving precedence to their business at any time. But we non-officials do not have that right, as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar rightly complained this morning. In view of the fact that the Government are trying to ' bowl me out,' to use the language of cricket, I would like that discussion may be allowed on the motion moved by the Hon. Leader of the House."

MR. PRESIDENT:—" It has been moved that the House pass to the business next in order in the list of business. The motion is now before the House for discussion."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" It is very unfortunate that hon. Members on the Treasury Bench should have taken up this attitude towards a resolution which was given notice of months ago. If the Hon. Leader of the House has moved that the business be adjourned or postponed, I would have accepted it. But the whole idea seems to be to bypass. I would like to be assured that there will be no need for a ballot again for this resolution."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" Suppose the Government move for postponement, will the hon. Member agree? "

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I, with your permission, move an amendment to the resolution that it be postponed? "

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order. Any non-official member is entitled to bring in a similar resolution, and why should the question of postponement come in here at all? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is for hon. Members to decide. I have nothing to do with the matter. "

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" By way of amendment I move that the resolution be postponed. "

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the amendment is out of order, because there is nothing before the House to postpone. The question of passing on to the next item in the order paper is entirely different from the question of postponement. If the House is seized of any business, then the question of postponement arises. The motion before the House is that the House do pass to the business next in order in the list of business. So I rule the amendment out of order. "

The motion was put and carried.

B.—RESOLUTIONS—cont.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I move—

'This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. be constituted

- (a) to examine the various applications in all the districts for grant of electric connections to wells and other reservoirs for purposes of irrigation;*
- (b) to take stock of all the materials available for facilitating the grant of such extensions and new connections for purposes of irrigation;*
- (c) to consider the desirability of stopping the supply of electricity for purposes other than agriculture in order to expedite the Grow More Food campaign; and*
- (d) to suggest ways and means to see that the existing and potential demand for electricity for agricultural purposes is met as early as possible, and not exceeding six months in the case of existing demands.'*

" We have been discussing an All-India question previously, and it may look as though it is coming from the sublime to the

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PURPOSES**

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ridiculous. Whether it is coming from the sublime to the ridiculous or not, I can say that it is certainly coming into grips with the real facts that concern us. The whole question of electricity is a very old thing so far as this province is concerned. I move this resolution deliberately and for more reasons than one. When this Ministry was formed, I met the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Dr. Rajan only for discussing with regard to electricity. Now that the Hon. Premier is sitting here, I would like to make a personal reference. He has been engaged in disposing of files, and I am sure hereafter at least he will, just as the Collectors do, throw the files overboard, as there ought to be a certain proportion. When I met the Hon. Premier, he told me that when he was a Member and not a Premier, he went to several offices with regard to electric connections which he could not secure. Therefore the need for electric connections is as intimate to him as to me. Then I went to Dr. Rajan, who has got electric supply for his agricultural farm. That was six months ago. The need for electricity for agricultural purposes is well known to the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Minister for Food for a very long time. Now the question arises as to what it is that prevents this Government from giving electricity for agricultural purposes. In this connection, I may tell you that I gave notice of the following question on 14th August 1947 :—

‘ Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of villages talukwar in the several districts in which new wells have been dug under the subsidy scheme of the Government for digging new wells;
- (b) the number of new wells dug in each such village;
- (c) which of the said villages are to-day actually connected with any electricity supply scheme and the name of such scheme; which of the said villages can be connected with any existing electricity supply scheme;
- (d) whether any and, if so, which villages applied for such connection;
- (e) what steps the Government and the Electricity Department have taken to extend the supply of electricity to villages for irrigating wells; and
- (f) what difficulty, if any, the Government have to encounter to extend the supply of electricity owing to (i) load capacity, (ii) want of material to give extensions such as poles, transformers, etc.?’

3 p.m. “ This is the question, Sir, which I put to the Government on 14th August 1947 and to-day is 17th December 1947, that is to say, about four months have passed since then and no answer has been given so far. That is question No. 1.

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" Then, Sir, I asked another question on 1st August 1947. The question was with regard to the supply of oil engines to ryots for the purpose of irrigation in the years 1945-46 and 1946-47. The following were the two important sub-clauses in that question :—

- (i) What steps the Government have taken to ascertain the number of oil engines needed in every district for irrigation and to supply the same on sale to ryots;
- (ii) What steps the Government have taken to supply the ryots with pumping sets and other materials needed to fit up a well with engine, electrical or oil;

Again on 6th October 1947, I asked the following question :—

- (i) What are the rules and regulations, if any, of the Provincial Government, or the Government of India, to regulate the import of oil engines, their disposal and the price thereof; and
- (ii) Whether the Government of Madras have any powers over the importing firms of oil engines in the Madras Presidency to make them intimate to the Government the receipt together with the number, make and horsepower of oil engines when imported by individuals or firms or companies; etc.

" Then again on the same day, that is, 6th October 1947, I put the following question also :—

- (i) Whether there was a memorandum, dated 2nd April 1947 or thereabout submitted to the Minister for Public Works in connection with the provision for and extension of electricity from Mirjapuram to Katapalli, Katremipad and Gopavaram villages and Mirjapuram to Kattarepalli, Billarapalli and Madicherla villages;
- (ii) and if so, whether any steps have been taken in regard to the same, if not, why not; and
- (iii) whether any report was called for from the departmental officer concerned and whether it will be laid on the table of the House?

" Therefore, Sir, from August 1947 to this day, that is four months ago, I wanted to know how many applications for supply of oil engines and electrical connections to ryots for irrigation purposes have been received and what steps have the Government taken to supply electricity to them. Now this resolution is moved by me in order merely to point out that the Hon. Minister has not got all these information and it is the duty of the Government to have called for them and to know for themselves what the position in the villages is, with regard to the supply of electricity. The information as to the number of applications received in each district for the supply of electric connections to wells and other irrigation sources should have been made available to me by the Chief Engineer for Electricity between August and December and

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it appears that no action has been taken on these questions. It is well-known that electricity is a great necessity for villagers to carry through the Grow More Food campaign, and without that their agricultural operations will suffer. That is why, Sir, I ask that a Committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. be constituted to examine the various applications in all the districts for grant of electric connections to wells and other reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and to take stock of all the materials available for facilitating the grant of such extensions and new connections for purposes of irrigation, etc. But it seems that the Electricity Department cannot move in this matter and the Government are probably unable to make it move. The Electricity Department is the tail. The tail does not move and the head seems to have no control over the tail. That is the position, Sir. Therefore, I say that it is very disappointing to me that this tail moves, not according to what the head wants, but according to its own wishes.

"There is another point that I wish to mention, Sir. Recently when the supplementary budget came up before this House, I raised this very point, namely, the supply of electricity in rural areas. In the Explanatory Note under "Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes", it was stated that the Chief Engineer (Electricity) reported on the 26th August 1947 that the consumption of service cables for the system was about 2,500 yards per month, that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation had already placed indents for about 5,000 yards which were expected from Calcutta and Bombay and that about 25,000 yards more were required to meet the requirements for the next twelve months, and that he authorized the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to purchase an additional 5,000 yards of cables which were available with Messrs. Easum Engineering Company at a cost of Rs. 38,340, and that out of the balance of 20,000 yards of cables still required, he had placed orders for 3,700 yards of cables of 3 core 0.04 square inch PILC at Rs. 5,140 per 1,000 yards which were immediately available with Messrs. Crompton Engineering Company. He has also requested the ratification of the Government to the action taken by him."

"That is to say, that the State can move so far as the supply of electricity to the Madras City is concerned, but not for the supply of electricity to rural areas."

"Then the Explanatory Note goes on to say, 'That he also requested the sanction of the Government to the purchase separately of 10,000 yards of cables of 3 core 0.0225 square inch 660 V. PILC at Rs. 3,610 per 1,000 yards from the British Insulated Callenders Cables, Ltd. As it was reported that the stock of cables in the system would last only for two or three weeks and as the cables which were immediately available with the firms

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should not be lost to the Government on account of any delay in placing orders, the proposals of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) were treated as extremely urgent and sanctioned."

Well, Sir, in the above case the Chief Engineer for Electricity has authorized the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to purchase an additional 5,000 yards of cables and he has come forward for the ratification of his action and now he has proposed for the purchase of more cables which are being treated as extremely urgent and orders are being placed for their purchase. These it must be noted, are only with regard to the City of Madras. My submission is, why not these cables be drafted from the Madras City to the villages for supplying the villagers with electricity and electrical connections? Why should these things be given to the Madras City alone and not for rural areas? That is why I want that a Committee should go into this question as suggested by me in clause (c) of my resolution, they should consider the desirability of stopping the supply of electricity for purposes other than agriculture in order to expedite the Grow More Food campaign. Sir, I do want that the Hon. Minister for Food should also look into this matter and see that he gives top priority for the supply of electricity to villagers for the Grow More Food campaign instead of exclusively giving such supplies to the City of Madras.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Govindacharyulu, the other day referred to the need for electricity in the coastal districts and said that for the last two years nothing has been done in the matter of the establishment of an electrical plant for the supply of electricity in the coastal villages. I want to know why nothing has been done for the last two years, during which the Congress Ministry has been in power. The Chief Engineer for Electricity seems to have been attending only to the needs of towns and cities. He does not know how many applications were received for electrical connections to the wells and he does not take any action to see that electricity is supplied for irrigation purposes. It is the tail and therefore it does not move. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that the Government have got to make up their minds as to what their policy is in regard to the supply of electricity to rural areas.

"My hon. Friend Sri Madhava Menon knows very well, as the Minister for Agriculture, that the central districts and non-delta areas are not at all being served by electricity and that for stepping up production, electricity is most important. In my opinion, both Agriculture and Electricity should be in charge of one Minister, because it is only then that the Minister for Agriculture, who knows the value of electricity for agriculture, would be in a position to devote more attention to the provision of electricity to rural areas. The Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam should be in charge of both the subjects, Electricity and Agriculture. If electricity-irrigation is introduced in the non-delta areas, then no ryot will go with his plough on his shoulder and the bullocks before him and wait at the ration shop for hours together for get-

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ting his rations. If he is given irrigation facilities through electricity, he will straightway go to his fields and cultivate the food-grains he needs. What is it he wants? If he has got a regular irrigation source or a well from which he could get all the water he wants, there will be no need for him to purchase his food-grains from the ration shops. 'Cannot we supply electricity to him? Several memorials have been sent by the villagers to the Hon. Minister for the supply of electricity, but the Minister now says that a press note will be issued on the subject. What is the necessity for a press note? Does not the Government know the stocks of material available? Cannot the Government get at the stocks? There have been several occasions previously when press notes should have been issued. No press note was issued then. The same question was raised in connection with the food debate, in connection with the supplementary demand and several questions have been put and interpellations made. No press note was then really carrying forward dealing with this point. The Hon. Minister for Public Works, who is a central districts' man must know what difficulties people in the rural areas are feeling for want of electricity to carry on their agricultural operations. He should know how people in the Chittoor district are toiling all day long with their yettams and bullocks to draw out water from wells. He would have heard the songs which these people sing when they go forwards and backwards on their yettams. He should not be so complacent like the poet who enjoyed the sweet melody when he heard the solitary reaper going on reaping and singing 'God is in Heaven and all is right with the world.'

'Sir, people in the villages are saying, the Congress Government is there and we will get everything we want. But please make sure that they will come to know what you have been doing for the urban areas and how you are indifferent towards their own needs. I ask, why do you want to give everything to the urban areas. They have got light; they have got good roads; they have got flush-out latrines; they have got cinemas and so on. But the villagers have got nothing. You want to pile everything on the towns and the people living in towns. The people who seem to represent the villages are mere soap politicians. They have no powers to do anything themselves.

'Sir, it is most regrettable that this thing has been allowed to go on like this, even though we have got three Reddies in the Ministry and all of them are country-men and the one at the top is a man of the village. I appeal to them to go through this matter, not as a party question, but as a question deeply affecting the villages and the country-life and to see that something is done in this direction. It is high time that electricity should be supplied to them, and until at least the food crisis is averted, they should have all facilities for carrying on their agricultural operations. There should be no more postponement. It is high time that one Minister should be in charge of both Agriculture and Electricity.

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Otherwise the villages will be left to starve. My hon. Friend the Minister for Public Works should take up all these departments and run them himself.

"Finally I urge, Sir, that the Government should give utmost consideration to this question and I hope it will receive the necessary attention which it requires."

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—"I second the resolution, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Mr. President, I am very thankful to the hon. Member for the very forceful speech he has made about the need for electricity for agriculturists. It is indeed a very vital question for agriculturists and it is a matter for great satisfaction that people in the villages have become so electricity-minded that whenever you go in villages, you hear people asking for electric connections for wells and other irrigation sources and serious disappointments are expressed by them, if such connections are not given to them. There is no difference at all between the hon. Member and the Government regarding the objective of this Resolution. But I am really sorry that I am unable to accept the resolution moved by my hon. Friend. I can assure my hon. Friend that the Government are giving their utmost consideration and top priority to the needs of the agriculturists.

"It is indeed a pity that the questions referred to by my hon. Friend have not been answered so far. I remember to have approved a draft answer some time ago, but the question being very elaborate, regarding connections to wells all over the Presidency, it takes some time to prepare the answer. I have no doubt that all the questions put by the hon. Member will be answered very soon. I have also proposed to issue a press note on the subject, explaining the position regarding electric connections for agricultural purposes.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu has now also raised the question which he did when he was speaking on the Supplementary Demand the other day, regarding the purchase of cables for the Madras Electricity System. As pointed out in that note, every month we require about 2,500 yards of cables in order to keep the system running and in order to avoid the city being steeped in darkness. I may also point out that the cables referred to in the Supplementary Demand were underground wires and they would not suit rural purposes. These cables cannot be transferred to rural areas. Regarding materials that are necessary for giving connections for agricultural purposes, we need electricity materials like wires, iron poles and so on, and we also need agricultural materials like plough sets, pipes, fittings, etc. We are purchasing these materials wherever they are available. We have been purchasing these from the military surplus and we have also been placing very large orders in foreign countries wherever they were found available; but it does take time to get these things. Even before

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we place the orders, these things are being sold away in other countries. There is really a very serious shortage of these materials and that is our real hurdle. We are purchasing second-hand railway poles too; we are awaiting a large indent.

“ Then again, in the matter of giving connections, there is the question of load and the capacity of the present service stations. We are strengthening the present service stations; we are constructing new sub-stations in order to increase the load. So far as the Circars area is concerned, we are anticipating the Machkund scheme and we have already taken steps to strengthen the Bezwada and Vizagapatam thermal stations. We propose to construct another in Nellore. It was no doubt true that the West Godavari scheme referred to by Mr. Govindacharyulu at the last meeting was stopped under the orders of the Advisers' Government in 1942, but we have taken it up again and we are extending the lines and we are connecting it with the Bezwada station. We are of course giving the utmost priority for agricultural purposes. I appreciate what my hon. Friend stated regarding the need for development of agriculture and also the need for encouraging the agriculturists to grow more food. But we cannot do it absolutely exclusively; industrial purposes cannot be ignored. Even domestic connections and street lightings cannot be altogether given up. After all, 150 street lights would be equal to one connection for a well. Even otherwise, there is the question of load and the question of distance. If we have only sufficient materials to take the line up to a certain distance, if there are small industries and if there are small villages to be lighted, we do give the supply. If we should exclusively give supply for irrigation purposes only, there again the question of distance, the question of shortage of materials, etc., face us. That is how, consistent with this idea of priority that is shown in the matter of agricultural purposes, subject to the shortage of materials which we are trying to solve, we are extending connections for agricultural purposes to the largest extent possible. It is no doubt true it is not satisfactory; it is no doubt true that not only here but in every village, every taluk and every district, there is nothing but disappointment and people are anxious that they should have connections. When they see electricity has come within three miles of their village, they cannot understand why it should not be extended to their village; but our difficulty is one of materials, non-availability of materials. I can, however, assure my hon. Friend, and this House that we are doing everything possible; we are giving the utmost drive possible in order to meet the demands of agriculturists and I do hope that before long, we shall be able to substantially improve the position. We have placed large orders and we expect to receive supply, and so, shortly I do expect that we shall be able to extend electricity substantially to the villages for agricultural purposes before long.

“ Regarding the supply of oil engines and pumping sets, information about which my hon. Friend wanted, also as regards

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the wells dug, these are things dealt with by various departments like Agriculture, Revenue, etc. As regards the pumping sets, there is the same difficulty of non-availability of materials. There are cases where even when the Electricity Department has given connections, the ryots are unable to use it because they are unable to get pumping sets. Even for pumping sets, we have to depend on other countries. We must make arrangements for making these things in our own country without having to depend on other countries, and we are examining that question. But now we have to depend on other countries and our stock is very small. Therefore, even when we have given connections, ryots are unable to take advantage of it and use it. Anyhow, the committee that is proposed by my hon. Friend is not going to give any help in the matter. We are considering the question of appointing a committee; but we have not decided whether it is to be a purely official committee or a purely non-official committee. We are examining the question of appointing a committee to consider certain questions and to look into the expeditious disposal of some of these things. Therefore, we would not like to commit ourselves to a committee such as the one proposed by my hon. Friend. I do not know whether my hon. Friend means a Provincial Committee; such a committee would cause further delay in the matter. If the committee goes into the whole question of giving connections in every village throughout the province, that would mean further delay. Possibly, he means a district committee. A committee which examines the question must have the whole picture about the availability of materials, about the capacity, about the load available, etc., before it. Therefore, a committee in each district will not solve the problem. Therefore, I once again assure my hon. Friend and this House that we are quite alive to the importance of electricity to our agriculturists and we are doing everything and we shall effect a further drive in the matter. I would, therefore, request my hon. Friend to withdraw this resolution in the light of the assurance given by me."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I would like to make one submission, Sir, that a time-limit should be fixed for speakers."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There won't be any need."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" The one thing I want is, not speeches, but facts; what is the stock on hand, how much of it have you given for irrigation, how much for electricity, how much for agriculture and so on. In spite of your driving, driving and driving, it may be that you have given this only for 10 or 15 or 20 acres. Let me know for how many acres have you given electricity and how much or to what extent electricity has been extended for other purposes, and why should you not extend it further. It is not a question of making speeches; it is a question of statesmanship. You are a statesman here. I want you to be one; you should say 'there is so much material on hand.

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I have given so much to such and such a thing, and I cannot give more than that. Take for instance the pumping sets. Mr. G. D. Nayudu is manufacturing pumping sets at Coimbatore and I understand he can supply any quantity you may want. Is this Government so impotent as not to be able to know how much they require; and don't they have steel; and if they don't have it, can't they manage to get it and can't they get Mr. G. D. Nayudu to manufacture for them? There are other works also in the province like the co-operative works; can't you give orders for making pumping sets. If I feel hungry, am I to tell my stomach: 'Well, Sir, I am unable to get food; please wait, I shall earn something'; and will the stomach keep quiet?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"What more do you want from the Minister?"

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"Why issue a press note? You are in charge of electricity and you must know what is the demand, and what is the actual stock on hand."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"You want all that information?"

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"If he had given that information, I would say alright."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Put a question and he will give you the information."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That would be a very long press-note, and I cannot give all the facts off-hand."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"If this committee is appointed, it will to-morrow call the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and ask him to give all the information. It will sit for two hours or three hours tomorrow itself and get the necessary information. And when one thing is disposed of, it will say, alright, what about other things. In this way, as regards pumping sets, the question will be asked 'why should you not have them made here; which are the firms that will make them; why not place our orders with them.' Surely, all that is not going to take long; for doing all that, does it require a long debate like this? Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar and Mr. Bhima Rao, if they are given the materials, would examine the whole question very soon and finish the whole thing in a couple of days or three days. It is not a question of a long-range policy as you call it. What has the Machkund project got to do with this; the Machkund project has nothing to do with this; it will come only in the next generation when you and I may not be there (laughter). The real question is: the monsoon has failed; your own district is affected. Chittoor is affected and North Arcot is going to be affected by it."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Why 'going to be'? It is already affected."

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SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Are you not going to give them something at least now? You want more food for people to eat. Some time hence you may have the Tungabhadra Project, but what is the use? That is not the question. The real question is : what are the stocks on your hand ; can you not manufacture pumping sets within three months from now and give them to the ryots? Is it a very difficult problem? Is it so difficult for this National Government to do? It is easy to go to the jail, but when you come out of the jail, you must be prepared to have these things manufactured and give them to the ryots. Do not rest upon your laurels; those laurels are already gone. I therefore submit that this committee may be left to do everything necessary for quick relief to the people.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think the hon. Member may give us an indication of his mind.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ The indication of my mind is this.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ No more speeches; will you withdraw the resolution? ”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ No more withdrawal; let me have the facts; the Minister is there on the other side; it is not a question of my withdrawing it; there is the public awaiting a decision on this question.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that we shall issue a press note explaining the whole position including the information called for by my friend. It would be a very long press note, and it is not possible to read it here. It would take at least an hour and more; that is why I said I shall issue a press note. I also invite my hon. Friend to be with me to-morrow at 12 o'clock when the Chief Engineer for Electricity will be here for a discussion. He would then understand the position and we can have a discussion; not only my hon. Friend who has moved the resolution but any other hon. Member is welcome to come and have a discussion. We shall do all that is possible.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Is it tomorrow? Why not the day-after-to-morrow? I shall also join.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I shall not be here, Sir. Therefore, I once again request my hon. Friend to withdraw this resolution.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ In view of the assurance given that we meet to-morrow, I have no objection to withdraw the resolution.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ We will meet between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m.”

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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(3) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE MANURE
PROBLEM OF EACH DISTRICT.

3-30 P.M. SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI :— Mr. President, Sir, I move the resolution that stands in my name, namely :—

This Council recommends to the Government that a committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. be constituted, (a) to examine the manure problem of each district with reference to agriculture; (b) to examine the requirements of groundnut-cake of each district and the feasibility of the substitution of groundnut-cake manure by other fertilizers; (c) to examine the facilities for, and requirements of, manure other than groundnut-cake in each of the districts of the Province; (d) to propose methods and measures for the production of such fertilizers for agriculture; and (e) to report on the feasibility and advisability of, and necessity for, prohibiting the movement of groundnut-kernel outside the Province and in that connection to suggest also fair prices and how to secure the payment of such fair prices, taking into consideration the competitive price now obtaining and its reasonableness or otherwise having due regard to the interest of the groundnut cultivator who contributes by such restriction to greater output of food for the Province.

This manure problem, Sir, is a very acute one. We are passing through a grave food crisis, and in order to make things easier and to improve the output per acre, I want a committee to be set up to go into these questions for the whole Province. At any rate, this is a matter on which both the members on the Treasury Bench and also members on this side of the House are vitally interested. You cannot bring more land under ayacut immediately and you cannot make the land give greater yield unless you solve the problem of manure. If you take into consideration the yield per acre in India, Japan, China and America, you will see that yield per acre is very miserable comparatively in India. I know the Government will come forward with some figures, but I must say that there is a feeling all round the Province that one of the very important manure, the groundnut-cake, is being exploited by a section of the public for profiteering purposes. Of course, I am not here to make any charge against the Government, but I must say that this method of export of groundnut-kernels is causing a considerable loss to the producer who would otherwise get this for the purposes of improving the agriculture.

“ Sir, apart from this, the resolution which I have moved has five clauses which specifically provide to find out all possible and practicable methods of improving the agriculture of this Province. The first clause deals with the examination of the manure problem and the procurement of the manure. The second clause deals with the question of examination of the requirements of groundnut-cake for each district. I want the Government to

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evolve a practical method by which they can give facilities to the producers of groundnut-cake and also devise ways and means to supply it to the agriculturists who require this manure for their agricultural purposes. It seeks to give facilities to persons who cultivate groundnut crop and make a living out of that crop by a fair price. This is a very practical question and a question which vitally affects the improvement of agriculture and I hope hon. Members on the Treasury Bench will not allow this resolution to have the same fate as the other resolutions which were moved from this side of the House to-day. (Interruption.) Whatever that may be, I will satisfy the curiosity of Dr. John later. But, let me proceed with the debate. Therefore, Sir, for the reasons I have stated, I want that a Committee consisting of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should be constituted and they should be empowered to go into this question thoroughly and to suggest ways and means so that groundnut-cake may be made available to the ryots of the various districts and also other manures may be made available as far as practicable. This is a subject which claims the first priority on Government's immediate attention. I hope and I am sure the Hon. Dr. Rajan as well as the Minister for Agriculture will support the resolution and accept it. I see no harm in appointing such a Committee including some experts, if necessary. In fact, Government should have come forward with a proposal to form such a Committee. They may also form a committee consisting of experts to give the necessary technical assistance so that the Committee will not be a mere *de jure* Committee but a *de facto* Committee, which will function in a very satisfactory manner. Such a Committee should help the ryots in growing large quantities of food crops.

" Sir, as a matter of fact, I see that the ryots are finding it very difficult to get chemical manures and also groundnut-cake. They are not getting enough of groundnut-cake for producing crops such as sugarcane, plantains and rice, which do require very large quantities of groundnut-cake or some of these chemical manures. Of course, the Government might turn round and quote facts and figures that the available quantity of chemical manure was so much and that so much was made available in the free market and so on and so forth. The point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is that groundnut-cake should not be made available through a free market. It should be sold only through a restricted market subject to local conditions. Again, export of this groundnut to other places should be prohibited so that all the quantity may be made available to the ryots and they may be encouraged to grow more crops. At the same time, the producers of groundnut also should be encouraged by fixing a fair price for the sale, because it is the most important manure which is used in this Province. Therefore, I request the Government to support this resolution and to appoint a Committee to go into this question for the whole Province. I am prepared to accept any suggestion from the Government with

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regard to the formation of the Committee. It need not necessarily be a Committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. It may also consist of technical experts so that the Committee may really go into the root of the matter which affects vitally the interests of the people at large and suggest practical ways and means. With these words, I beg to move my resolution."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, while supporting the object of the resolution, I really doubt very much whether the Committee proposed by the hon. Member will satisfy the purposes for which this resolution has been moved. Sir, this resolution is intended to explore the possibilities of getting manure in this Province. I take it that this resolution intends to provide manure only for wet lands. (Interruption.) I think, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that manure should be provided for dry lands also. So far as I know, chemical manures are so costly that no one is thinking of using these manures for dry lands. As a matter of fact, the extent of dry land is so vast that no ryot can afford to use these chemical manures for those lands. In very many places, this manure has been a source of quarrels in villages. The big ryot wants to monopolise this manure for himself and the other ryots in the village do not tolerate it, and so a quarrel ensues. This kind of thing goes on in different parts of the black cotton soil. Therefore, I submit that in considering the question of the supply of manure, it is necessary that suitable steps should be taken for finding out whether these chemical manures can be made available for these dry lands also.

" Sir, about the question of appointing a Committee consisting of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. as suggested by my hon. Friend, I submit that this Committee cannot be competent at all."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" You can leave that question to the Government. If the Government is going to appoint a Committee, Members will not refuse to serve on it."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I say, Sir, that this Committee may not be useful in coming to a conclusion whether a particular manure will be useful or not, whether particular kinds of manure may be manufactured in this Province and how such manures may be made available to the ryots, because, an expert Committee consisting of scientists can only deal with these questions.

" Sir, so far as clause (c) is concerned, I must submit that this resolution is an amalgam of so many things. I have no objection to some of the clauses while I object to some other clauses. With regard to facilities with which certain districts of the Provinces can get these manures, I must say that the villages which are situated near the forest area, are in a very advantageous position because they can get leafy manure from the adjacent forests. But, I find that there has been a lot of objection by the

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Forest Department with regard to getting this manure from the forests. I therefore request the Government that some relaxation in the rules may be provided for so that the ryots may get this manure on easy terms from the Forest department.

"Sir, the last clause is rather a curious one. I do not know whether my hon. Friend thinks that it will really benefit the cultivator. So far as the groundnut producer is concerned, unless he gets some fair price, he is not going to grow groundnut. Again, if Government is going to prohibit the export of groundnut, he will not be tempted to grow groundnut at all. Therefore, the restriction which my hon. Friend seeks to impose on the export of groundnut outside the Province will hit hard the producers of groundnut. I submit that this restriction that the groundnut should not be exported outside the Province, should not at all be imposed. On the other hand, groundnut should be freely permitted to be exported outside the Province. I also wish to submit, Sir, that the price of groundnut will fall when there is a restriction on its export outside the Province with the result that the cultivator who produces groundnut will suffer. So, I request the Government not to prohibit its export outside the Province in the interests of the producers of groundnut and groundnut-cake. Sir, the Government of India rightly decided that groundnut should not be exported outside the country but at the same time, they said that it could be exported to other Provinces within the Indian Union. If the groundnut is kept within the country, the oil can be extracted from the groundnut and the cake may be made available at cheaper rates to a large number of ryots. Therefore, Sir, I submit that groundnut should not be prohibited from being exported outside the Province."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Sri D. Krishnamurthi. In doing so, I do not propose to dissect the resolution as my hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, did. The principle underlying the resolution must be acceptable to all members whether they are on this side of the House or on the other side. Sir, my interest in this resolution are varied as the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture himself knows. I have put a long question about the manurial requirements of this Province. It was practically a suggestion that an examination of the manurial requirements of this Province should be made with reference to what is actually available, how supplies are to be made and how best to make up the deficit. I hope, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture is getting the question examined. I welcome my hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi's suggestion that such an examination by a Committee may be undertaken. It may be a Committee consisting of M.L.As and M.L.Cs. or it may be an expert Committee. All that we are anxious is that that Committee should go into such questions, such as, what are the manurial requirements of this Province, how they are being satisfied, how they should be met if they are

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3-45 p.m. insufficient and so on. Sir, I think the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture should welcome this resolution, because it will assist him in proceeding with the plans which he may have for improving the supply of manure to the Province.

My hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, was somewhat critical of the suggestion contained in the resolution regarding the prohibition of export of groundnut kernel from this Province. If I remember aright, the Government have only recently imposed that restriction, viz., groundnut kernel cannot go outside the Province. No doubt the object of the Government in doing so is very laudable. It was found that not only we lost oil, but we lost also the valuable cake and so Government wanted that even though the oil may be exported, at least the kernel should be available. In fact, some of us felt that by allowing this free movement, Government were giving away a large amount of manure that ought to be ours. Evidently, Sri Ranga Reddi was speaking on behalf of the producers forgetting a better price. He should also see that there is need for a judicious adjustment between the needs of our Province and the desire to make more money by the producer. Sir, I do not think the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will have any objection to accept this resolution, at least the spirit underlying it, though he may not agree to the appointment of a Committee composed of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.. My hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi has stated that he is not anxious to have a Committee of M.L.Cs. and all that he wants is that Government should undertake the examination of the manurial requirements of the Province and see that they are satisfied as soon as possible. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting this resolution."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wanted to speak on the resolution before the House. This is a non-official day on which every non-official member is free to bring in any resolution he likes, of course with due notice. But, I am surprised to note that every resolution that has been moved on this day is a resolution for the appointment of committees. I do not know why hon. Members have taken a fancy for these committees. The appointment of committees means practically shelving the issue. That has been my experience, Sir, in legislative life. But, anyhow, since the resolution is before us, I would like to state, on examining the possibilities of manure, the villagers consider farm-yard manure as the best kind of manure for the Grow More Food Campaign; so also, the sheep manure. Penning sheep in cultivable land is also another way of manuring the soil. But, Sir, unfortunately, during the last war, all the forests were denuded and made into residential quarters or cultivable land for giving to the returned soldiers and all sheep, cattle, bullocks were slaughtered to feed the fighting soldiers and so there is now a dearth of cattle manure as well as green manure. Therefore, we should find other methods. There is the green manure. It is said that green manure is one of the best manures for the soil and the Government also advise us to grow kolinji,

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sunhemp and all that. Even this year also the Agricultural Demonstrator in our parts has advised us to grow kolinji in our soil and I promised to do so, but unfortunately the rain has failed and there is no scope for growing kolinji in my lands. That is the position with regard to manures.

"Now, groundnut-cake is one of the best manures that every agriculturist uses for his wet and dry cultivation. Groundnut cakes are available only to a certain extent—thanks to the Agricultural department. But, I would suggest to the Government, as I have suggested earlier, that in addition to the groundnut-cakes which are not at all available, you can also purchase castor-cakes, the neem-cakes and other manurial cakes to be used for agricultural purposes. The bull-dozers, whenever they are not in use, may be ordered to do the work of removing silt that is accumulated in tanks and irrigation channels. These silts are very good as manure for dry and wet cultivation. If the Government are good enough to utilize these bull-dozers in dry seasons when they are not in use, for removing silt, it will serve a double purpose—the agriculturists will have his manure in the shape of silt manure and he will also get some more water impounded into the tanks through the irrigation sources. These are some of the suggestions I wanted to make and I take this opportunity of making them to the Government.

"Sir, with regard to the Committees, I may say I have not got much faith in the committees. As I have stated in the beginning, this is a day of committees, but committees are no good because, appointment of committee means shelving the problem and nothing else. So, Sir, instead of asking for the appointment of committees, we may appeal to the Government. I know in the past, these Agricultural Demonstrators were going about in the villages advising agriculturists to do this and that, but now they are fixed to their desks, writing their accounts and distributing the groundnut cakes and so on. (A voice: 'Black-marketing also.') As my hon. Friend says also black-marketing. There are some dishonest demonstrators earning through black-marketing also. If the Agricultural department desires to be useful to the people, they must send out demonstrators for advising the agriculturists as to how they could improve their agriculture. That is the only way of doing it. By this resolution, my hon. Friend wants that the export of groundnut cakes and kernel outside the Province should be stopped but my hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, says it ought not to be stopped, because there will be an incentive for the agriculturists to grow groundnut. I think the export of groundnut kernel and cakes should be stopped. There are a number of small factories, small oil mills and big oil mills started in the country and there are also many Vanaspathi factories which have been started where vegetable ghee on a large scale is being prepared. I do not know much about the usefulness of the vegetable ghee. Whatever that may be, I am sure our groundnut kernels are likely to be disposed of in our own country at a fair and equitable

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price and we can get groundnut cakes and groundnut oil produced in our own country. If the groundnut kernel is not exported, we can have all the cakes and oil for use in our own country.

"Then again, Sir, I would also suggest that the export of bone also should be stopped, because bonemeal is a very useful manure for both paddy and sugarcane cultivation. At present, these bones are exported to foreign countries and they come back as bonemeal at exorbitant prices. Instead of their export to foreign countries, I would suggest that either the Agricultural department or some industrialists may take up the manufacture of bone-meal in this country itself.

"These are some of the suggestions I wanted to place before the Government. For giving effect to this, the Government must first stop the export of groundnut kernels, cakes and bone to foreign countries."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“అధ్యక్ష, సోదర సభ్యులారా, డి. కృష్ణమూర్తి గారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన తీర్మానమును నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానము రాష్ట్రము లోని అన్ని పాఠశాలల రైతులయొక్క ఉపయోగ నిమిత్తము ఉద్దేశించబడినది. కృష్ణమూర్తిగారు చెప్పినట్లు కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి రైతులకు కావలసిన ఎరువులను ఇచ్చుట చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయము.

“ఈ కోజున రైతులయొక్క సజ్జీతి చాలా దుర్భరస్థితిలో ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలయునని వారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అదీక ఆహారోత్పత్తి కావలసినంత ఎరువు రైతుకు supply చేయింపలేక పోతే వ్యవసాయం చేయడం చాలా కష్టము.

“ధాన్యసేకరణ (food procurement) సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఎవరైతే ధాన్యం ఇస్తారో వారికి బస్తాకు 2 రూపాయల బోనస్ ఇస్తామని, ఈ 2 రూపాయలలో 1 రూపాయ విలువ ఎరువు రూపంలోను, మిగతా రూపాయ ధన రూపంలోను ఇస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేసారు. ఈ విధానాన్ని గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఈ శాసన సభలోను (Legislative Council), క్రింద శాసనసభలోను (Legislative Assembly) కూడా విమర్శించారు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ విమర్శలను అంతగా పాటించినట్లు కనిపించదు. గవర్నమెంటువారి ఉత్తరువుల ప్రకారము ఎవరైతే ధాన్యం యిస్తారో వారికి వేరుశనగపిండి యిస్తారుగాని, నిజంగా కష్టించి వ్యవసాయముచేసే రైతుకు యివ్వరు. రైతులు కష్టపడి వ్యవసాయముచేసి, వచ్చిన ఫంటులో ఎక్కువ భాగము ఈనాందారులకు, జమీందారులకు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూఖామండులకు మక్తాపిండి యిస్తారు. ఈ విధంగా మక్తాలు యిచ్చేసిన తరువాత వారిదగ్గర మిగిలిన ధాన్యం వారి కుటుంబ ఉపయోగానికి కూడా చాలిచాలకుండా ఉంటుంది. అటువంటి రైతు ప్రభుత్వానికి ధాన్యం అమ్మలేడు. ఆ కారణంచేత అతనికి వ్యవసాయ డిమాండ్ మెంటువారు ఎరువు యివ్వరు. కాని బోనస్ కూపనులు వున్నటువంటి ఈనాందారులకు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూఖామండులకు మాత్రమే వేరుశనగ పిండి యిస్తారు. భూములకు ఎరువు వేసేవాడు రైలేకాని, ఈనాందారు కాదు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారి బోనస్ కూప విధానమువలన వ్యవసాయంచేసే రైతుకు ఎరువు కొరకటం లేదు సరిగదా, ఈ ఎరువు నిజంగా ఒక ఎకరంకూడా సాగుచేయగలుగుంటే ఈనాందారుకు యివ్వబడుతోంది. సాధారణంగా బోనస్ కూపనులు వున్న ఈనాందారులు వ్యవ

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సాయ. డిపార్టుమెంటువారి దగ్గరనుంచి వారు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి యిచ్చిన థాన్యాన్ని బట్టి 2,000, 3,000 రూపాయల ఎరువో తీసుకొంటారు. ఈ ఎరువును వారు ఆహార థాన్యాలు వేసే రైతులకు కాకుండా పొగాకు మొదలైన commercial crops పండించేటటువంటి రైతులకు హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్మివేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఈనాం దార్లకు, జమీందార్లకు, భూఖామందులకు, వర్తకులకు యిచ్చినటువంటి ఎరువు black market లోనికి పోతొందికాని, థాన్యం పండించేటటువంటి రైతుకు చిక్కటం లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారికి అనేక మహజ్జర్ల కంపించాము. అనేక విన్సిపాలు (representations) కూడా చేశాము. కాని వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనినట్లు కనపడదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆహార కొరత రోజులలో పంటకు ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఎరువును రైతులకు supply చేసే విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారు చాలా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని, తీర్మానంలో తెలియజేసినట్లుగా ఒక రాష్ట్ర కమిటీని, అవసరమైతే ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక జిల్లా కమిటీని ఏర్పాటుచేసి, ఉభయ శాసన సభలనుంచి, ఇంకా జిల్లాలలో పెద్ద రైతులనుంచి సభ్యులను నియమించి గ్రామములలోని రైతులకు సక్రమంగా ఎరువు supply అగవట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా గవర్నరుమెంటువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“గౌరవ సభ్యులు వచ్చి ఎరువులు (green manure) భూములకు వేసిన చాలా మంచిదని, పంట అభివృద్ధి అగుటకు చాలా అవకాశాలున్నాయని చెప్పి వున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంలో జనప విత్తనాల సంగతి కొంచెం చెబుతాను. మొదట ప్రభుత్వంవారు జనప విత్తనాలను కంట్రోలు (control) చేస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ఎందుచేతనో కంట్రోలు రద్దుచేశారు. దీని పర్యవసానంగా జనప విత్తనాలు బస్తా 1 కి రూ 200 లు వరకు పెరిగిపోయింది. రూ 200 లు పెట్టి ఒక బస్తా విత్తనాలు కొని రైతు జనుము వేయటం చాలా కష్టమైనటువంటి విషయం. దానివల్ల పంట వేసే పొలాలకొ ముఖ్యంగా జనుము వేసి దున్నినటులయితే పంట బాగుంటుంది. కాని ఈ విధరీత మయిన ధరలుపెట్టి విత్తనాలుకొని జనుము వేసినటులయితే రైతుకు కిట్టుబాటుకాదు.

“కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు పశువుల గెత్తము చాలా మంచి ఎరువని మనవి చేశారు. ఈ రోజున పశువుల పరిస్థితి ఏ విధంగా వున్నదో తెలియజేస్తాను. మన పశువులకు తినడానికి జనుము లేదు. బస్తా రూ 200 లు పెట్టి విత్తనాలుకొని రైతు పశువులకు జనుము వేయలేడు. ఇంతేకాకుండా యిదివరకు వున్నటువంటి 20 జరులు, బిట్ల యివ్వడం అధిక అహరోత్పత్తి (Grow More Food Scheme) విధానంకింద సాగుచేస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల పశువులకు పచ్చగడ్డి దొరకడంకూడా చాలా కష్టంగా వున్నది, పశువుల పరిస్థితి చాలా దుర్భరముయిపోయింది. మేతలేక పశువులు వేడ వేయలేని స్థితికి వచ్చాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయము లన్నింటినీ జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తీర్మానములో కోరినట్లుగా కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి రైతులకు ఎరువులు సక్రమముగా అందునట్లు చేయవలసినదని మంత్రివర్గము వారికి తెలియ చేయుచు, చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఈ తీర్మానమును హృదయపూర్వకముగా బల పరచుచున్నాను.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, an excellent case has been made out by the members of this House for the acceptance of this resolution. Not only members of the opposition but also members of the Congress Party have supported this resolution and I understand that the gentleman who moved the resolution was a member of the opposition some time back and is a member of the Congress Party now. Sir this resolution and

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the previous one are intended to assist the Government to step up production. Many times in this House have I referred to the fact that it is a great responsibility of this Government to step up production in food, clothing and housing and manure is very important in the stepping up of production of foodstuffs. Sir, I am definitely of the opinion that the Government should do everything it possibly can to produce manure and instead of nationalizing motor transport and spending lot of money on it they would rather have a factory to produce manures and distribute them at cost price to the ryots. Sir, a committee will be very helpful to give advice to the Government. The Government should not think that they are infallible. They require advice and this Government requires as much advice as it can get from outside. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar was opposed to committees because they might shelve the problem. Probably, Mr. Mudaliyar has been in committees which always shelved the solution of problems and I hope Government will put him in committees which would be active and which will discharge their duties. Sir, in stepping up production, manure is a very very important thing and that alone will solve the food problem and I hope the Government will accept this proposition, particularly in view of the fact that the mover of the proposition and others who supported him are not insisting that M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should be appointed to the committee. Let them have an expert committee which will give advice and let the Government take their advice and not sleep over this matter which will step up production. Let the committee be composed of members of this House as also experts from outside."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, Sri Suryanarayana Rao suggested that whether the Government accept the resolution as it is or not the spirit underlying the resolution must be the same for all and should be accepted. I quite agree. Nobody is satisfied with the way in which this question of manure is being treated now because manures do not reach people properly and not knowing the reasons for it people are not satisfied. There is certainly a feeling in the country as to what is being done by the Government. Knowing certain facts as I do and which I am going to place before you presently, I do not think that any particular committee can help us in the matter and that is why I want to place the materials for every one of the five items raised by the mover before the House. There is therefore no need for a committee. There is already a Fertiliser Advisory Committee assisting Government in this matter and it is an expert committee. The only defect with the committee is that it may not be composed of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. They are all experts and they are meeting every quarter. Now that the whole manure produced is controlled by the Government and distributed by the Government there is no particular purpose in a committee going into the question as to how much manure is there and what is the best way of distributing and so on.

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" Groundnut cake is the most important of all organic manures in the Province. The annual production of groundnut cake in the Province is estimated as follows :—

	TONS.
By power mills	214,000
By chekkus and presses	90,000

" The entire production of groundnut cake from power-driven mills and hand presses is at present acquired by the Agricultural department and distributed to ryots. A partial decontrol of oil cake has been decided upon. It is proposed to keep this confidential till it is announced. Priority is given to food crops like paddy, millets, etc., in the distribution of groundnut cake. The normal dose of groundnut cake per acre of paddy land is 500 lb. or 3-1/8 bags of 160 lb. each. The area under irrigated paddy, in the Province is over 10 lakhs acres. Thus even if the entire production of groundnut cake is for manuring irrigated paddy, it is barely sufficient for about 15.5 per cent of the total area. The cake produced in country chekkus is not procured by the Agricultural department as it is intended to serve the requirements for cattle feed. Its price also is not controlled. Imports of groundnut cake is now practically nil.

" With the difficulty of the food situation, we are now realizing the importance of these measures. We are distributing this districtwar. People knowing the usefulness of this manure are demanding it and Government are therefore making distribution districtwar and at this rate we are not able to satisfy all requirements. We are only able to give at the rate of one bag for every 6 acres whereas one acre would need 3-1/8 bags of manure. The only way to meet this situation is to step up production of these manures and find out alternative forms of manures. I will tell you what the Government have done.

" In the matter of production of groundnut kernel, Sri R. Survanaravana Rao mentioned as also other members that the export of groundnut kernel from this Province is creating a very serious problem. With a view to conserve groundnut kernel in the Province up to the maximum crushing capacity of the mills, the export of kernels outside this Province was previously controlled. With the decontrol of the movement of groundnut kernel by the Government of India in March 1947, the production of groundnut cake was seriously handicapped. We said we would give all oil and we wanted only groundnut cakes. After repeated representations to the Government of India to re-introduce the control on the movement of groundnut kernel, recently the Government of India have delegated powers to this Government to impose a ban on the movement of groundnut kernel from this Province, for a particular date and have asked us to extend it if necessary subject to the condition that the ban is not made applicable to the export of groundnut kernels to places outside India against valid permits issued by the Government of India. We have said

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that about two lakhs of tons can be exported on valid permits. That is the position. We have not been able to increase our production by putting an embargo on the exports.

"There is at present no price control of groundnuts. The Government of India in consultation with the Commodities Prices Board suggested that for the next season an economic price for groundnut and other oil seeds in parity with the price of cereals should be fixed. But this Government did not consider that the prices of kernel need be controlled. It was considered that it would be enough to fix price for the oil supplied to Vanaspathi factories and the price for oil for export at main ports and that if this was done the price of kernel would automatically adjust itself. It is considered that such price control coupled with the control of exports of kernel outside the Province would be sufficient. Further, this Government have no powers to control the prices of edible oil seeds and oils.

"Sir, that is the position with regard to groundnut cakes. The quantity available is less than what is required and that is the whole difficulty. We will have to increase production.

"With regard to other manures, the castor cake is much costly. With regard to groundnut cake, I may tell you that the price till recently was only about Rs. 99 per ton and Rs. 88 per ton in certain areas. Below this price, no miller could supply us because it won't be a profitable proposition for him. Comparing with the price of oil and kernel, the price of groundnut cake is so low that it is impossible for anybody to work with profit and they are managing evidently by bad means to make up the loss. By actual computation by controlled prices, he will have to lose Rs. 30 every ton. Prices in Hyderabad and other places are Rs. 150 and in Bombay Rs. 135 per ton, whereas our price is Rs. 112 per ton and in some northern districts it is Rs. 99 and we cannot increase it further because it will be uneconomical for the cultivator to pay more and that is why the Government have decided to decontrol groundnut cake so that the millers may deal as they like but the Government are keeping the other rates at the controlled levels.

"The other manure is compost. It has been estimated that the supply of cattle manure in this Province is sufficient for only 1/25th of the cultivable land. One of the sources of indigenous manure to meet this shortage is found in the large quantities of town refuse and nightsoil which can be utilized as valuable manure by composting them. A scheme for the conversion of town refuse into compost by the 'Bangalore Process' of compost making is functioning in 48 municipalities and 33 panchayats. The annual production of compost is estimated at 4,200,000 cubic feet or 75,000 tons. The compost is distributed to ryots either through co-operative societies or by the local bodies themselves. The sale is subsidized at the rate of 12 annas per 50 cubic feet of compost applied to land.

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" Then there is green manure. These are found most useful for paddy. The Government have reduced the charge for the removal of green leaf manure from reserved forests by 50 per cent. There are certain periods in a year when we have almost given the green manure in the forests at a nominal rate. The Government have inaugurated an intensive campaign for increasing the production of green-manure crops and their application to paddy crops. They sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 6-8-0 per bag of 160 lb. of green-manure seeds supplied by ryots to the Agricultural department from December 1947. The prices of green-manure seeds have been controlled.

" *Fish manure.*—The estimated production of fish manure in the Province during 1947 is 2.050 tons.

" Regarding bone manure, again we are in a vicious circle. Except Messrs. Parry & Co., and one or two others, the others cannot produce bonemeal and they can only make bone-grist. Their machinery is such that they can produce bone-grist and in the process of manufacturing it, they produce a little bit of bonemeal. The entire bonemeal is controlled and distributed by Government and the quantity is so small because we are not crushing it at all and the result is we get very small quantities and the firms ask for permit to export bone-grist and they promise in return to give a larger quantity of bone meal at a lower price. 4-15 P.M.

" The annual estimated availability of raw bones in the province based on the cattle population and mortality is about 150,000 tons. Before the war, quantity collected annually by bone crushing factories amounted to 25 to 30 thousand tons and the bonemeal produced by them was 10 to 12 thousand tons. The export of bones, bone-grists and bonemeal outside the Province is prohibited except under permits issued by the Director of Agriculture. The entire production of bonemeal is consumed in the Province itself. At present the collection of raw bones has considerably fallen and the production of bone meal during 1947 is estimated at about 6,000 to 7,000 tons only. With a view to give an impetus to the bone crushing industry, Government have sanctioned an experimental scheme under which limited quantities of bone grist will be permitted to be exported against the supply of an equal quantity of bone meal by the bone mills to the Agricultural Department.

" The import of chemical manures is done by Government of India and they distribute quotas to each province and the provincial quota is with the Department of Agriculture and one or two fertilisers firms advise regarding the mixture to suit particular soils. This body being there, I feel, no purpose will be served by constituting a committee.

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"The following targets of requirements of ammonium sulphate for foodcrops have been fixed during the five-year period 1947-48 to 1951-52:—

	TONS.
1947-48	70,000
1948-49	90,000
1949-50	100,000
1950-51	100,000
1951-52	150,000

At present the supply is arranged by the Government of India by imports from abroad and to some extent by production in India. The quota allotted to this province for 1947-48 (ending July 1948) is 50,000 tons as against 70,000 tons allotted during previous years. The Government have made arrangement with Messrs. the Travancore Fertiliser and Chemicals, Limited, for the supply of 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate or two-fifths of its output. The factory has just started production. The Government have also subscribed for shares in the Government of India Factory at Sindhri for commercial production of ammonium sulphate. This is expected to start production by the end of 1949 only.

"The estimated requirements of superphosphate in this province during 1947-48 is 10,000 tons. A scheme for the annual production of 5,000 tons of superphosphate on Government account by Messrs. Parry & Co., for a period of three years is still under consideration of Government. The firm started production in August 1946.

"I beg to assure hon. members that the whole thing is controlled by Government. They are not unaware of the requirements of each district but at the same time, they have not been able to make the required supply. I am trying my best to, so adjust things that we give to districts which require and remove them from places not requiring it. I understand perfectly the object of the resolution and that shows that there is so much of discontent regarding the manure position and that the House is only voicing those feelings in the matter. I have explained to the House the methods that we are adopting and explained how we are trying our best in the matter. As there is to be a gradual decontrol in respect of food, we expect decontrol of groundnut cakes also. My hon. Friend Mr. Purushottam said that black-marketing will increase."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"In certain districts a large quantity of the cakes go to zamindars who are not actual cultivators of land."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Purushottam referred to the issue of bonus coupons and said that instead of manure, cash might be given. I may tell you that the question of bonus coupons started only a couple of months ago. The manure was distributed on the recommendation of

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Village Committees and particular quantities are allotted to them by Government. Some of the Village Committees bungled very badly and manure was not supplied properly. After the abolition of Village Committees, the demonstrators have been asked to supply manure according to the acreage of land that a man cultivates. In between the bonus question has come. In order to increase production Government offered a bonus of eight annas worth of manure for every maund of rice supplied. We have to cash these bonus coupons which people hold. It is a promise which Government held out to people and we have to honour that promise. But that is in connection with the next year's cultivation and not for this year's cultivation. Even in that case, certain hardship is likely to arise. The man who supplied more of paddy will be entitled to get more coupons. But we are making arrangements to see that cultivators who have no surplus to surrender will also get their share of manure. The difficulty raised by my hon. Friend that zamindars holding these coupons cash their coupons and make money by selling groundnut cakes at blackmarket rates is certainly possible. Only we have to find them out and prosecute them and we shall take early steps to see that the law takes its course.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamurthi said that groundnut cakes were exploited or exported—I do know exactly what he said. (Sri D. Krishnamurthi: "Exported.") I have already said that it is not being exported. Knowingly it is not exported. Just as in stealing some escape but many are caught, for it is not permitted, so also here it is not permitted and anybody found doing it is liable to be punished. Government do not feel under the present circumstances that the constitution of a Committee for the purposes mentioned in the resolution is advisable. We have benefited much from the discussions and I shall be glad to take the advice from friends in this House regarding the distribution of manure that is available."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Who constitute the Fertilizer Advisory Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It consists of some fertilizer firms and some officials nominated by Government. I do not exactly remember. They are taking their advice in the matter of mixtures of manure and things are done more or less according to their advice. They also advice regarding the way of increasing the production of manure."

"I now request the mover to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, I move that this meeting of the House be adjourned" (Mr. Farookhi rose.)

(A VOICE:—"To what date.")

MR. PRESIDENT:—"That is left to me."

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ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, this is a non-official day and we have been having very interesting methods of carrying on discussions. It is not even 4-30 and we can carry on till 5."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is not the time."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Generally that is how the discussions are carried on in this House. If discussions dragged on till 5, it would have been open to the hon. the Leader of the House to allow a member to carry on or to move for closure. The resolution which stands in my name is an innocuous resolution. I shall not embarrass the Government by making a speech which will prejudice the situation. When there is time, I do not see how there could be an adjournment of the House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" For your information, Rule 63 says any meeting or business may be adjourned."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I would invite your attention, Sir to the second proviso which says 'provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question'. No, Sir, the provision is there to safeguard the interests of members."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The wording is 'more than once on any question'."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It is a general rule and it says on any question whether it is that question or any different question, they cannot move."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" This is a different question. The point you want to make does not apply. Supposing there is a discussion on a Bill. One member moved that we proceed to the next Bill and that is defeated. Again, another member cannot rise and make a similar motion. That is what is meant by the provision."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Under what rule, is this motion made?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Under Rule 63."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I submit that a motion cannot be moved more than once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think you are wrong."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It is for you to interpret it, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of interpretation; for anybody can interpret it and see on the reading of the proviso that when once a motion under that rule has been negatived during the debate on any question, it is not proper for another question to be raised."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, to prevent discussions on certain important matters, is it right to allow Government to make use of these rules and adopt such tactics to prevent discussions—I am sorry I have used this expression."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am not here to express an opinion. I am here only to attend to the administering of the rules to the best of my lights. The Government are within their powers in making this motion. It is nevertheless left to members to criticize them on the proper occasion but it is not left to me to overlook the rules; the rule is there."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, the proviso runs thus: ' Provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question.' So, it says, once a motion has been made it cannot be made more than once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Read it carefully."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Once a motion has been made under this rule another motion cannot be made whether it is under this question or any other question. That is my interpretation."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" How do you get it? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The rule says *any* question: it does not specify the question; that means, ' generally on all questions ' ; this rule cannot be applied more than once on any particular question on any particular day."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, is this motion not substantially the same as the other motion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different matter. They are two different questions."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I think that resolution is not in order."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is in order. Do you want my ruling? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Yes, Sir. We must be definite about this in future."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Yes, I am not at all in doubt. You raise the point that under the second proviso the motion is not in order. This motion is in order; because it is clear the second proviso can only refer to a second or subsequent motion on any particular question. It cannot affect a similar motion being made on any other question on the agenda paper. I therefore rule this point of order does not stand."

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"I now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is that this House do adjourn."

The motion was put to vote and declared carried. Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib demanded a poll. The division bell was rung and hon. Members took their respective seats. The President again put the motion to the vote of the House. Several members cried 'Aye' in favour of the motion. But there was no voice raised against the motion.

4 35 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—"The resolution was put and carried. I now adjourn the House till eleven of the clock to-morrow."



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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 187 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th December 1947, page 193 supra.]

G.O. No. 1116, Public (Services), dated 30th June 1938.

[Service associations—Recognition by Government—Revised instructions—Issued.]

The rules regarding recognition of association of Government employess other than industrial employees now in force are those issued by the Government of India and recorded in G.O. No. 1038, Public (Services), dated 9th October 1934. As after the coming into force of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government are not competent to issue any instructions relating to associations of persons serving in connexion with the affairs of a Province, the rules referred to above cannot any longer apply to associations of employees of this Government. The Government of Madras are accordingly pleased to issue instructions on the subject. These are annexed to this order and will supersede the rules in the above Government Order.

ANNEXURE.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE RECOGNITION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES.

Definition.—In these instructions, "Government" means the Government of Madras.

Part (A)—Associations of Government employees serving in the departments of Government other than those in the Police and Jail departments.

1. Government are prepared to accord official recognition to associations of their employees which comply with the conditions set out below.

2. The association must ordinarily consist of a distinct class of Government employees.

3. Every Government employee of the same class must be eligible for membership of the association.

4. Ordinarily Government will not object to persons who are not in the active service of Government being office-holders of the association, but Government reserve the right in particular cases to refuse recognition to associations of which all the office-holders are not either in the active service of Government or honourably retired officers belonging to the same class of Government employees as the association represents.

5. Representations from such associations, whether made orally by deputation or presented in writing, may be received by Government officers notwithstanding anything contained in the rules relating to the submission of petitions and memorials by Government servants.

Provided that—

(a) no representations or deputations will be received except in connexion with a matter which is, raises questions which are of common interest to the class represented by the association; and

(b) nothing in these instructions affects the discretion of the Governor, the head of a department or any other officer of Government to receive or not to receive a deputation from any association.

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6. Recognition is accorded for the purpose of enabling the employees of Government to communicate their needs to Government or to Government officers, and it may be withdrawn by Government if the members adopt other methods of ventilating those needs.

7. Government may require the regular submission, for their information, of copies of the rules of the association and the annual statement of its accounts and of lists of its members.

8. Government may specify the channel through which representations from the association shall be submitted and the authority by whom deputations may be received.

9. The officer who is empowered to grant leave to a Government employee will, so far as is possible, grant casual leave to an employee who is a representative of a recognized association to attend duly constituted meetings of the association. The grant of such leave will be subject to the exigencies of the service, of which the officer in question shall be the sole judge.

Part (B)—Associations of employees in the Police and Jail departments.

The instructions in Part (A) shall be applicable to associations of employees in the Police and Jail departments with the following modifications:—

Instruction 2.—To this instruction the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

“The association shall also consist of such distinct rank or ranks of employees as Government may prescribe, provided that Government may accord recognition to particular associations of specified ranks of employees in the Police department of which specified ranks of employees in the Excise department are also members.”

Instruction 4.—For this instruction, the following instruction shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. No person who is not in the active service of Government or an honourably retired officer belonging to the same class of Government employees shall be an office-holder of the association.”

Instruction 5.—For proviso (a) to this instruction, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) No representation or deputation will be received on questions of discipline or of promotion affecting individuals; but representations or deputations may be received in connexion with any other matter which is, or raises questions which are, of common interest to the class represented by the association.”

Instruction 7.—To this instruction, the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

“No rule of the association shall be valid until it has received the approval of Government and Government may from time to time require the modification of a rule or proposed rule in a particular manner.”

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APPENDIX II.

[See Answer to Starred Question No. 198, asked by Sri P. Virabadrasswami, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th December 1947, page 203 supra.]

Manurial value of paddy husk and groundnut shell.

Experiments were conducted to find out the manurial value of groundnut husk (raw) at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, with the following treatments :—

Treatment.	Quantity applied per acre.	Yield as percentage on control.
	LB.	
1 Groundnut husk filled in cracks at 2' intervals.	8,800	108.1
2 Groundnut husk filled in cracks in 2' intervals with alternate 3' unfilled.	6,300	106.9
3 Groundnut husk filled throughout	22,000	109.1
4 No filling (control)	..	100.0

The results show that application of groundnut husk does not improve the yield, significantly.

Both raw and burnt groundnut shell have been analysed for their manurial value. Raw shell contains about 1.5 per cent nitrogen and negligible quantities of potash and phosphoric acid, the essential plant nutrients. Shell ash which forms only 3 per cent of raw shell contains about 1 to 1.5 per cent of potash and 3 per cent of lime. It is, therefore, evident that neither raw nor burnt groundnut shell has any appreciable manurial value. Raw shell which consists mostly of crude fibre cannot also be composted easily as it takes nearly a year to break down and decompose. Raw shell is, however, being applied to heavy clayey soils in some localities with beneficial effects for improving the physical texture. Groundnut shell is now being largely used as a fuel.

Attempts made at composting the groundnut husk or paddy husk were not successful as the materials are highly refractory and do not break down easily.

Paddy husk gives the following analysis :—

	Raw.	Burnt
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Moisture	7.71	1.25
Ash	20.91	..
Insolubles	19.27	89.95
Nitrogen	0.35	0.39
Phosphoric acid	0.33	1.68
Potash	..	1.50

No experiments were conducted with paddy husk. As is evident from the above analysis, it would appear that this is not a useful source of manure. Paddy chaff and other rubbish from the threshing floors are applied by cultivators in some parts of deltas for heavy soils with the object of improving the texture or correcting alkalinity.

